THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 207

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Unconcern Over Britain Called 'Folly' by Pepper; Cage-Parking Discussed

Its News at a Glance
July 30, 1940

In New England: Pepper Urges Aid to Britain

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, visiting Harvard University today prior to giving an address there tonight, termed as "folly" any American policy which would allow the defat of Great Britain and the subsequent solitude of the United States without a first-class power as a friend. [Details: Page 9.]

A conference on Boston's parking problems was held at the Chamber of Commerce Building by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. Plans for cage-parking in the downtown areas were discussed. [Details: Page 9.]

Four men, including Lieut. Harold P. Walkins of the Boston Police Department, and Angelo Berlandi, an Assistant Secretary to Mayor Tobin, were found guilty in Boston Municipal Court of contempt of court through conspiracy to obstruct justice. Each received a jail sentence. [Details: Page 9.]

As abnormal hot weather continued over New England for the fifth successive day, thousands found enjoyment at beaches, in the mountains, or at lagoons and ponds near home. The mercury registered 87 degrees in Boston at noon, 12 degrees above yesterday's reading, and rose to 94 at 2:50 o'clock. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

War Summary: Dover Bombing Disclosed

Bombing of Dover was disclosed by the British in a departure from the practice of censoring the actual location of German attacks. British claimed to have turned back waves totaling 80 planes, downing more than a score. The Germans claimed that only three of their planes were lost. [Details: Page 4.]

Germans relaxed the traffic restrictions between occupied and unoccupied zones in France that had caused general speculations as to whether the move might be a preliminary to the expected attack on Britain.

German claims to sinking a 10,000-ton British cruiser and a merchantship were announced following the attack on Dover.

British attacks by airmen on 17 airdromes in Germany, Holland, Belgium and Northern France were reported.

Anthony Eden, Britain's War Secretary, appointed a six-man committee, headed by Sir Percy Bates, chairman of the Cunard-White Star lines, to consider revamping the organization and simplifying procedure of both the War Office and the Military Command. [Details: Page 1.]

The French Line, previously reported by the German radio to have retired from business, is still in existence, and will renew operations as soon as possible, the French Embassy in Washington stated.

South African troops have arrived in Kenya to bolster British troops fighting the Italians in Ethiopia, it was disclosed. Size of the contingent was not stated.

Windsors Sail for U. S. This Week

Lisbon, Portugal (AP)—The Duke of Windsor and the Duchess plan to sail for the United States from Lisbon on an American Export liner Aug. 1, en route to the Duke's new post in the Bahamas, the British Embassy here announced. American vessels cannot travel under convoy, but London sources indicated that British warcraft would not "be far away."

In Washington: U. S. Scans Talents

The Civil Service Commission is classifying about 700,000 Federal employees in an index of talents available on a moment's notice for national defense. Some 8,000 different occupations are being found among all workers, except about 300,000 workers in the postoffice field who are not being tabulated.

Major American harbors are being assigned Navy vessels to lay submarine nets in emergencies, announced the Defense Commission. Nets are intertwined cables hung on floats and reaching to the ocean floor. The Commission has listed a $16,499,999 order for net tenders, and a $20,000,000 order for nets.

The Senate passed without record vote a $25,000,000 appropriation for the Tennessee Valley Authority to provide increased power for the manufacture of aluminum used in war planes.

Unemployment benefits for railroad workers were liberalized by the Senate's vote in amending the 1938 Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Army and Navy orders running into millions of dollars, heretofore undisclosed, were listed by the Defense Commission. Contracts through July 25 total $1,728,000,000. William Knudsen, Defense Production Chief, hopes to persuade manufacturers that it is unnecessary to hesitate now to undertake plant expansions.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of Federal Judge Robert Porter Patterson (R) of New York as Assistant Secretary of War, succeeding Louis Johnson, resigned.

Argentina Prohibits Wheat Exports

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—Argentina prohibited the export of wheat and wheat flour immediately because poor crop prospects indicated there would be only a slight surplus. Thus, by decree, further sales abroad of the Argentine's biggest money crop were chopped off except by special permit. Argentina's winter wheat crop has been hard hit by prolonged rains and lack of cold weather needed for hardening.

In the Far East: British Deny Spy Charge

Japan's allegations of a British spy network in Japan were sternly denied in the British House of Lords by Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, who stated that they had "no foundation whatsoever."

A full investigation into the Japanese claim that Melville Cox, British newspaperman, had "committed suicide" following arrest on espionage charges, was demanded by Britain. The British Government also demanded substantiation of the Japanese charges of a British spy network in Japan.

Japanese arrest of several foreigners of undisclosed nationality was carried out in Korea in an extension of Japanese campaign against alleged foreign espionage in which 13 Britons have already been seized.

Action against foreigners by Japan continued with a report that gradual replacement of 400 to 500 foreigners now teaching in Japanese schools would be carried out as a precaution against espionage.

U. S. Ships Return to Lahaina Roads

Honolulu (AP)—Part of the United States Fleet returned to Lahaina Roads yesterday, 10 days after all warcraft had made an unannounced evacuation of the Maui Island Naval Base. The flagship Pennsylvania headed the returning vessels, which included five of the battleships, four destroyers and the hospital ship Relief

Spain and Portugal Agree to Consult

Madrid (AP)—Spain and Portugal have agreed on immediate consultation in case either is attacked. The Spanish Press Office early today issued the text of a protocol supplementing a non-aggression pact between the Iberian peninsular neighbors. [Details Page 4.]

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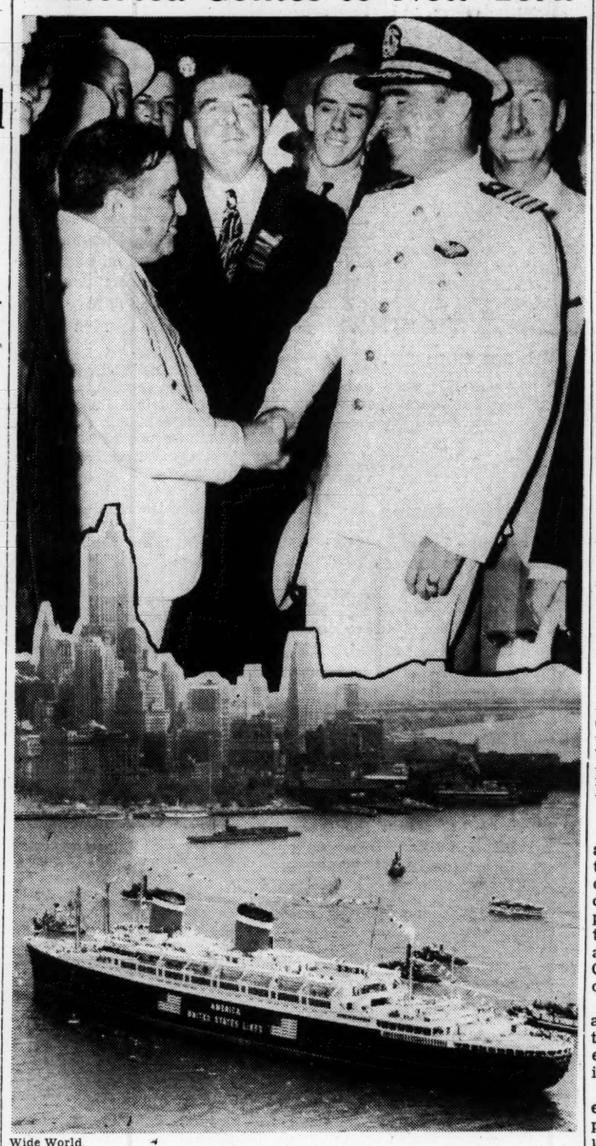
'This Changing World' On Financial Page

"This Changing World" by H. B. Elliston will be found on the Financial Pages today, and will appear on those pages thrice weekly.

America Comes to New York



Wide World

Biggest City Welcomes Biggest U. S. Liner

Upper: Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia greets Capt. Giles C. Stedman of the liner America as the vessel arrives in New York at the end of her maiden voyage from Newport News, Va. Below: The America as seen from the air against a background of New York skyscrapers. The $17,500,000 craft, largest merchant vessel ever built in the United States, will be used in the West Indian service until the end of the European war when she will go into the trans-Atlantic trade.

Willkie Promises Surprise And Challenge in Acceptance

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 30 — Wendell L. Willkie is going to do more than accept the Republican presidential nomination at Elwood on Aug. 17. He is going to deliver an address which will contain a major political surprise and will carry a campaign challenge not only to the President's front porch but right up into the study of the White House.

This much can be seen from the very atmosphere of Mr. Willkie's vacation headquarters where at his press conference today the nominee was more buoyant, more enthusiastic, almost more excited than at any time since his arrival three weeks ago.

The fact is, as Mr. Willkie puts it, the acceptance speech is entirely "on ice." The first draft is completed and the candidate is having the time of his life trying it out on Mrs. Willkie and his secretary and close friends.

The speech is as unexpected, as unorthodox, as unconventional as the meteoric political course which carried Mr. Willkie from membership in the Democratic Party to presidential nomination in the Republican Party in two short years.

Stands for Political Candor

Those who know this non-political politician—and while he may be an amateur he can no longer be called a novice—realize that Mr. Willkie is determined above all else that the real issues of this campaign shall be freely discussed and candidly debated by the two candidates between whom the American voters are asked to choose—Franklin D. Roosevelt and himself.

It is for this reason that Mr. Willkie can be counted on to use his acceptance speech as the occasion to reveal his plans to bring about something more than the kind of one-sided debate which the President suggested in his broadcast to the Chicago Convention and which, if Mr. Roosevelt succeeds, would leave Mr. Willkie running breathlessly all over the country talking against an unapproachable opponent who would occasionally deign to "correct" him in a lofty radio pronouncement from the White House.

That isn't Mr. Willkie's idea of the healthy processes of democracy. He believes that a free full and frank discussion between the candidates is a vital function of the democratic way and he can be expected to suggest ways to bring this about or else Mr. Willkie can't be charged with not trying.

Apart from the surprise announcement which the acceptance speech is reported to contain, it will be marked by:

1. An exceptionally informal, simple, outspoken approach. The hackneyed stereotyped oratory of the conventional candidate who declaims about the great responsibilities he is about to shoulder, is definitely "out the window."

2. A candid declaration of

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Boat Strike To Islands Now Broken

Saltonstall's ultimatum to authorize organizing of new service brings sides together.

The four-day strike of nearly 200 employees on the steamship lines serving Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard was broken by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall this afternoon when he issued an ultimatum that he would authorize persons on the island to organize a new service if the differences were not ironed out by 1:30 p. m.

While the Governor was preparing to call theislands, James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, called at 1:34 p. m., to ask for five more minutes. At the end of the five minutes, the Commissioners announced that both sides had agreed to arbitration of remaining differences, the major one of which is the question of wages.

The Governor announced that the boats would go back into service immediately, and that an official of the New Haven Railroad, of which the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Steamboat line is a subsidiary, had already left to round up the employees.

Union Wins as to Board

The union representatives won a major point in the formation of the board to arbitrate the differences between the strikers and the company. The board will be composed of one member appointed by the union, one employer representative and Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The employers had sought the appointment of a board made up of two union members, two employers, two businessmen from the islands and General Cole.

On the other hand, the employers claimed a victory in the expiration date of the contract which under the agreement has been set at Oct. 1, 1940. The employees had sought a July 31 expiration date which would result in negotiations of a new contract coming at the height of the Nantucket-Martha's Vineyard tourist season.

Offers of New Service

The Governor's ultimatum that the strike be settled immediately came when he announced that he had received numerous requests from responsible persons on the islands for an opportunity to form a new transportation service if the strike were not to be settled quickly.

Governor Saltonstall called both sides into conference and delivered the ultimatum that he would inform the island groups to go ahead if an agreement had not been reached by 1:30. At that time the two major differences holding up submission of the case to arbitration was membership of the arbitration board and date of the expiration of the contract.

The points to be arbitrated are union demands for a $2.50 increase in monthly rate for watchmen; a $5 monthly increase for quarter-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Union Idea in Britain Rises as League Falls

Latin bloc composed of France, Italy and Spain looms on the horizon of a 'new' Europe.

By Argus
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The resignation of Joseph A. C. Avenol, French Secretary-General of the League of Nations and one of the last visible evidences of the League's survival, virtually marks the end of that great experiment

But it by no means marks the end of the idea of collective security.

Less than a week before M. Avenol's momentous step, Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, and representative of the dominating Conservative elements in the coalition, was announcing to the world that the British Government was headed for a "free association of independent states" —or in other words, some form of federal union.

That is to say that the prestige of British conservatism, which had never been fully accorded to the League, has now been handed to the far more revolutionary plan of federation.

Lord Halifax had made it plain that Britain was not only ready to experiment with new forms of government, but had already cut adrift so effectively from the past that there was no question of return.

An Entirely New World

The same thing had already been made plain before Lord Halifax spoke. London had sent its astonishing offer to the hard-pressed Reynaud Government in France—that Britain and France should "no longer be two nations, but one Franco-British union." A world that could contain such a union was certainly not the old world of power politics, it must be an entirely new world, and despite the French rejection of the proposal, Britain had proved its realization of that fact. There is other evidence that the British Government is already working for what The Times of London terms "a new social and international order in Europe."

The day before the Halifax statement, his government recognized the Czechoslovak government in exile. A short time previously it had shipped Haile Selassie back to Ethiopia in his field commander's uniform. About the same time, it had announced, in the words of Prime Minister Churchill that "Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians, all who have joined their causes to our own, shall be restored."

This plan for reinstatement of the small nations automatically rules out the whole scheme of power politics, for under that scheme small nations and neutrals have found to their cost that they cannot exist in security. Britain clearly looks to a new order in which the small nations can at once enjoy their security and retain an adequate degree of independence.

But other considerations than these have given Britain little other choice than to seek out a

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Reorganizer

By a Staff Artist

Sir Percy Bates
Chairman of Cunard White Star Line and a civilian member of board on War Office efficiency.

British Begin Red Tape Cut In War Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30 — Setting what is described here as a "significant and salutary precedent," Britain has called in civil administrators and businessmen to help cut War Office red tape.

The task is to reorganize the administration of the rapidly increasing Army—now nearly 3,000,000 strong, including the new Home Guard. There are two important angles to this striking development.

In bringing in "outside talent" the Government is moved to meet criticism of old-established methods of the civil service in general and the War Office in particular.

At the same time it has overridden strongly entrenched tradition to give concrete effect to the generally appreciated concept that it is the British people, all of them, civilians as well as the military, who are fighting this war. The new standing committee will be composed of three soldiers and three civilians under the chairmanship of a civil servant.

Emphasis on Elasticity

Announcing the change, War Secretary Anthony Eden declares that the committee is "to consider the present administrative organization and procedure of the War Office and of military commands with a view to introducing such changes of organization and simplifications of procedure as are necessary to give elasticity which wartime conditions demand. Special attention will be given to timing of any changes so as to ensure that there shall be no dislocation or interruption of the war effort."

The three businessmen who are to assist in this important reorganization are Sir Percy Bates, Chairman of the Cunard White Star Line; Mr. R. J. Sinclair, Director of the Imperial Tobacco Company, who was brought in early in the war to be Director General of Army Requirements, and Mr G W Dankley, Commercial Manager of the Iraq Petroleum Company.

These men are to work with representatives of the three main branches of the War Office—Gen Sir Walter Venning, Quartermaster General; Lieut. Gen. H. G. B Wemyss, Adjutant General; and Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Haining Vice Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Permanent Plan Intended

The chairman of the Committee is Sir James Grigg, Permanent Undersecretary for War.

By combining the talents of the foremost military and civilian organizers Mr. Eden believes that he will have achieved formidable administrative strength. Comment here suggests that there are few who do not agree that this administrative strength is needed.

Now War Office methods are to be reorganized, but the new committee's work will not end when the most immediate evils are remedied.

A significant part of Mr. Eden's departure from precedent lies in the fact that the civilian-military "brains trust" is a permanent body. There can be read the acknowledgment that it is the whole nation that is in arms, not just the Army.

Havana Parley Cements New Bond of Unity

Right to occupy any European colony in New World in case of danger is affirmed.

LONDON, July 30 (AP) Possibility of British-American co-operation on world surpluses was diclosed to the House of Commons today by Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare.

Britain, he said, has intimated to the United States Government its "great interest" in the question and its readiness to co-operate "in the study of any possible solution of these problems."

His statement was in reply to a question of whether he would consider steps to assist the United States in finding markets for American surpluses.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, July 30—The United States Navy alone or with Latin-American assistance may legally occupy tomorrow Martinique, Greenland, Curacao, or any other European colony menaced in the Western hemisphere, under the terms of the new "Act of Havana," despite a last-minute Argentine reservation.

The Argentine delegate, after the Act had been drafted with Argentina's apparent approval by the Conference's special Peace Commission, at the private session last night notified the other delegates that the Argentine Government would have to "approve" the Act.

[In Buenos Aires, a Foreign Office spokesman said today that Argentina's reservation about signing the Havana Conventions was "entirely natural and normal since, in all such cases, agreements to treaties require legislative approval."]

Work Well Done

An atmosphere of work well done pervades the city as Cordell Hull and his fellow Foreign Ministers today set the seal of formal approval on a series of major projects. Yet Havana moves in sober earnest, realizing that all the actual tests of the decisions here lie ahead. The Act of Havana forms a temporary keystone in the vast new structure of inter-American solidarity. The significance of the Act lies in the discard of all delays.

Havana records the rebirth of the strength long slumbering in the New World. As one Argentine remarked, "If the threat of Naziism has awakened the United States to assume the responsibilities inseparable from its great power, then maybe America should some day make a statue of Hitler in imitation of Greeks who erected statues to their enemies because they learned so much from them."

Latin American comment tends to follow a similar line of restrained optimism, deferring judgment on the effectiveness of the Havana resolutions until the test comes in action.

Aim of Consultation

The underlying aim of the final drafts is to discourage potential aggressors by a presentation of a solid American front. The strong Hull lead coincides with the evident lesson that if peoples now subjugated in Europe had prepared concerted defensive measures of all kinds in time, they might today be enjoying their rightful liberties.

The question of arms co-ordination on broad lines was not considered officially in Havana. Army, Navy and Air Force officers were not present.

All final texts represent the composite views of 21 Nations after full consultation. The hand of Argentina is seen in the stress on self-determination for the peoples of the European Colonies taken under custody. The legally exact Dr. Leopoldo Melo and Dr. Luis Podesta Costa, Argentine delegates, are also generally credited with contributing to the protection of the draft from loopholes capable of being exploited by Nazi propagandists.

Dealing with subversive activities is left to the individual Governments but with close collaboration in combatting "fifth columns" as of "equal concern" to each.

Neutrality Committee

In adopting the report of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee yesterday, the Foreign Ministers resolved that the Committee should draft a covenant "dealing with the juridical effects" of the 300-mile security zone under the 1939 Declaration of Panama; that such a projected covenant be ratified by all American Republics, through the Pan-American Union; that prior to such ratification all Republics adhere in their individual neutrality to the Panama principles; and that the Committee, with headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, keep at work on other possible recommendations to implement neutrality.

Texts of Havana agreements: Page 3.

Intimate Message from Washington

Knudsen Says 2,200 Airplane Motors Monthly Now and Promises 1,500 Planes Monthly by Fall as Plants Speed Up

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

American hopes that this country will soon be sending Britain whatever planes it needs, are rising today in the face of the efforts being made by the National Defense Commission to spur plane production to a point where it can meet not only American needs but those of Britain as well. In reporting these efforts, William S. Knudsen, Chief of the Commission's Production Division, and an authority on American industry, has announced that production of American planes will increase from the present 900 a month figure to 1,500 a month by this fall. He bolstered this by revealing that the United States is now turning out 2,200 airplane motors a month.

Mr. Knudsen's words were especially cheering to those who have followed the course of plane production in this country, hearing of a great setup being due, but learning later that new bottlenecks had appeared or that, for some reason, as yet unexplained, the setup probably would have to be deferred for a month. Now, with Mr. Knudsen making the authoritative statement, Washington is ready to believe that production "bugs" are on their way out and that planes for Britain and America will roll off the belts in an industrial crescendo.

Determined to look upon the question of plane production in a sensible manner and having dismissed the fantastic estimates once made as to the numbers of planes which this country could turn out in six months if it only settled down to work, many aviation experts here are convinced that only a few obstacles need sweeping away to open the way to mass production of planes.

Must Overcome Pessimism

The first and foremost necessity, they believe, is to overcome any pessimism that may linger as to the course of the war abroad. They point out that Britain has expressed its willingness to expend "colossal" sums in this country for the plant expansion necessary to produce the planes it wants. And America's huge industrial plant ought to be able to supply it with them in sizable quantities before many months have passed, it is held.

The job right now seems to be to work out a schedule between Britain and America's own defense forces whereby each receives a fair number of planes. Actually, the Army and the Navy could make use of all the planes which this country probably could produce within the next 12 months in view of the huge aerial expansion which they have been authorized by Congress to undertake. In reality, however, both services have indicated their willingness to let Britain share in American plane production, since nuge British purchases here will bring about a plant expansion which will later benefit them.

Although predictions on aircraft production have proved notoriously unreliable in the past, there is strong agreement here that this country should be turning out at least 2,000 to 2,500 finished planes a month by next spring. While these figures would not permit Britain to purchase the 3,000 planes a month which it hopes to obtain by next year, it should permit it to make heavy purchases here, providing, of course, that the Army and the Navy are still willing to defer completion of their expansion in order to aid Britain.

Every Facility Promised

Although there have been some complaints that the Administration has not sufficiently clarified its attitude toward some of the problems arising from boosting production, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has announced that every facility will be accorded manufacturers who want to produce for Britain and has promised new and stronger government aid to defense industries.

Perhaps the brightest development occurring in aviation recently was the, as yet unconfirmed, report that the Ford Motor Company would go ahead on its own to develop mass production of war planes for the United States. With vast tooling facilities and with a considerable amount of the preliminary work already having been done, the Ford Company is still standing by Henry Ford's offer to produce 1,000 planes a day under acceptable conditions. Plane production by the Ford Company would, of course, release more planes of other companies for export to Britain.

Opinion at the Defense Commission is that American plane production will rise steadily as the months go by, as the bottlenecks are eliminated and as the Government, under public pressure, clarifies its regulations on production and profit. Eventually, it is said, the United States can give Britain substantial and perhaps decisive aid in the air.

Joseph G. Harrison

Jackson County Courthouse Last Pendergast Retreat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—While non-partisan government under a model charter provides steadily improving administration in the City hall here, the ousted Pendergast machine is making a last stand in the Jackson County Courthouse across the street.

As the August 6 primary election nears, the elements which drove the machine out of the city offices last April are hopeful of equal success in the county Within the Democratic Party, those elements are joined in the United Democratic Club. Supporting a definite list of candidates with a vigorous, county-wide campaign, the United Club has excellent prospects of defeating the factional remnants of the Pendergast organization.

In the same election, the voters will pass on the future of Harry S. Truman, United States Senator, the only remaining holder of high office who was chosen at the behest of T. J. Pendergast and his followers.

L. P. Cookingham
Recently appointed to take charge in Kansas City, Mo.

Truman's Opponents

In a lively, three-cornered fight that is attracting wide attention, Senator Truman is contesting for the renomination against Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, who has delivered blow after blow to the machine, and Maurice M. Milligan who, as United States Attorney at Kansas City, sent first underlings and, later, the top men of the Pendergast organization to prison.

In that situation, the machine is without an accepted leader. T. J. Pendergast, released in May after serving a 15-month term for income tax evasion, is prohibited by terms of his probation from participating in politics, and also is facing additional charges in Federal and State courts growing out of the notorious Missouri fire insurance rate compromise of 1935. The leadership of his nephew, James M. Pendergast, has not been accepted.

Meanwhile, the nonpartisan administration at City Hall is driving ahead to establish a record that will make certain its re-election two years hence. A coalition of Republicans and Democrats put the present Council into office in April, ending 14 years of partisan rule in open violation of the civil service provisions of the City Charter.

New City Manager

Since taking office, the nonpartisan Council has moved steadily forward to make those reforms real, and permanent. L. P. Cookingham, who was City Manager of Saginaw, Mich., and President of the International Association of City Managers, took charge June 1 as City Manager here. His methods, policies and background are diametrically opposite in many ways from those of the late H. F. McElroy.

The new administration has not created an overnight upheaval at City Hall. After changing the department heads, it has proceeded slowly, weeding out inefficient and unneeded employees, changing bookkeeping and operating systems, to give maximum service at minimum cost.

But even with such deliberation and care, the city pay roll already has been cut something like a million dollars a year below the level of the machine years.

Austrian Leader Safe

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg, former Vice Chancellor of Austria who fled to France when the Nazis seized Austria, is safe in London, according to a London radiocast picked up here yesterday by NBC and CBS. The one-time leader of the Austrian Heimwehr enlisted in the French Army after his flight from Austria with his Viennese actress wife, the former Nora Gregor, and their young son.

New Defenses Guard Capital, President Says

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt returned to the White House today after an inspection tour of defense operations around Norfolk, Va., which he said convinced him that Washington could "feel a whole lot safer" a year from now.

Mr. Roosevelt put in seven hours looking over defense installations at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, the water route to Washington. He said similar inspections of additional navy yards, army forts and air bases might be expected.

Yesterday's itinerary took Mr. Roosevelt on a circuit of the Norfolk Navy Yard, of which $50,000,000 has been spent for improvements since September to accelerate reconditioning of old and construction of new war vessels;

The big fleet operating base and naval air and training stations at Norfolk;

Fort Monroe, where batteries of seacoast artillery overlook Chesapeake Bay and anti-aircraft guns popped away at targets towed by planes;

The Army Air Base at Langley Field, where 101 bombers and pursuit ships staged an aerial review in formation;

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company Plant, which is building a battleship and aircraft carrier and is going ahead with plans to construct seven more carriers and four light cruisers.

Appraising what he had seen, Mr. Roosevelt told reporters he had obtained a "good eye demonstration of what we have been doing for national defense since last summer."

In the last three years, he said, facilities and activities at Langley Field have quadrupled. In a year, he went on, work has increased approximately 50 per cent at the navy yard, navy base and the Newport News shipyard.

Describing his estimates as conservative, he added:

"This is just the beginning. We are going to see a lot more before we get through."

President Asks Right to Call Guard and Reserve Officers

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress yesterday for authority to order the National Guard and Army Reserve Officers to active training duty for possible service in the Western Hemisphere and the Territories and possessions of the United States.

The text of the President's letter to the Senate asking for such authority follows:

"The increasing seriousness of the international situation demands that every element of our national defense structure be brought as rapidly as possible to the highest state of efficiency, in training as well as in equipment and material.

"The National Guard of the United States, an integral and vital part of the Army, comprises a body of men who have voluntarily assumed an obligation to serve the nation in any crisis. To the extent possible under normal conditions, the officers and men of the National Guard have prepared themselves for this service, and I am assured that today the Guard has reached the highest state of efficiency in its peacetime history.

"The developments of modern warfare are such, however, that only the seasoned and highly trained troops can hope for success in combat. Our citizen soldiery, no matter how willing and earnest, cannot possibly attain the necessary degree of efficiency through their normal training activities. Even our professional soldiers required months of intensive training to bring them to their present satisfactory state. We know too well the tragedy that ensues when inadequately trained men are assailed by a more skillful adversary.

"Some weeks ago I asked the Congress for authority to order the National Guard into active service should an emergency require this action when your body was not in session. That proposal is no longer sufficient, as I am now convinced that the security of the nation demands that this component of our Army be brought to the highest possible state of training efficiency more rapidly than its present program permits. Moreover, this group of men who of necessity must be among the first to fight in the nation's defense have a right to the best preparation that time and circumstance permit.

"Realizing as I do the personal sacrifice that a period of extended active duty demands of the National Guard, I have deferred until now any request for immediate action in this respect. I cannot, with clear conscience, longer postpone this vitally essential step in our progress toward adequate preparedness, and I am therefore transmitting herewith legislation that, if enacted, will enable me to order the National Guard of the United States to active service for such period of intensive training as may be necessary to raise its efficiency to a point comparable with that of our small regular establishment.

"If this authority is granted, I propose to order the Guard to duty in successive increments to permit the effective use of training facilities and equipment immediately available. Each increment will, of course, be released when it attains the desired state of efficiency.

"Of equal importance is the Officers Reserve Corps. This splendid body of officers has had little opportunity for service with troops, and to the maximum extent possible their training should now be perfected by an adequate period of active service. If ordered to active duty, they can acquire the desired efficiency and at the same time supply the increased need for officers in our expanded Regular Army. The authority I am requesting is therefore drawn so as to include the Officers Reserve Corps.

"I ask your earnest consideration of this program and your prompt and favorable action thereon."

Travel

IT'S COOL IN CANADA!

This land of varied holiday regions seldom has heat waves and humid nights, thanks to its northern latitude. Noon is as fresh as morning. And nights are air-conditioned by breezes that lullaby you to sound slumber.

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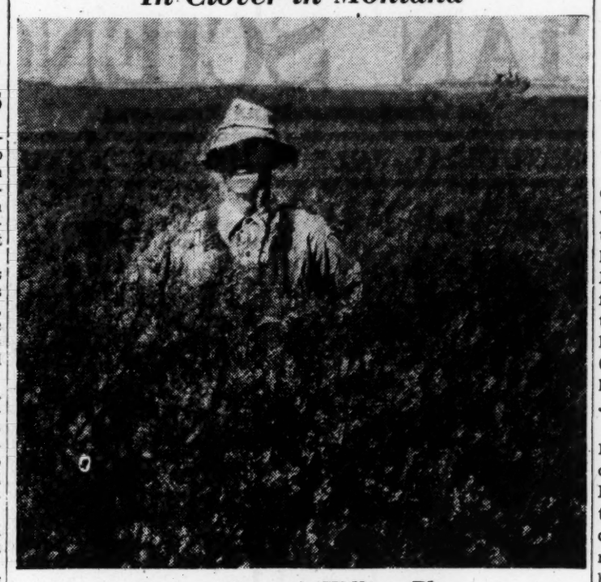

Dawson County's William Blue

This resourceful farmer found such crops as this were possible in driest times if water that concentrated in certain areas was spread through means of diversion dikes.

Montana Farmer Spreads Water Of Concentrations, Beats Drought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENDIVE, Mont. — While others were moving away from their farms and ranches in eastern Montana, William Blue and his sons were "digging in" to stay. The digging they did is giving them good yields even in dry years.

On the farm he homesteaded, Mr. Blue saw wheat yields drop from 22 bushels an acre to three bushels. Scarcity of water was the main cause. Yet, Mr. Blue noticed, when it rained or when snow thawed rapidly there was always a lot of water running off the farm.

That gave the veteran farmer the idea for the digging. He constructed diversion dikes to take water from points of concentration to areas where it could be spread out and held for use by growing crops. Garden irrigation begun in 1929 was, in a way, back of the water-spreading on fields. By making dikes to carry water from melting snow to the garden, Mr. Blue found that he could grow good vegetables in the driest of years.

Value of water-spreading on the Blue farm is well illustrated by 1939 yields of sweet clover. On land where water from concentrated areas was spread, the clover produced three tons an acre. On the same slopes in the same field where no water was spread the per acre yield was less than one ton.

Wheat yields and grass crops planted for hay are always good on the areas where given additional water, be the season wet or dry, and in eastern Montana it is usually dry.

Costs of water-spreading are low. Mr. Blue and his sons construct their diversion dikes and plow water-spreader furrows in seasons when they do not need to be planting, cultivating, or harvesting crops. Now they are contemplating the construction of a series of farm ponds to serve as storage basins for surface irrigation when crops need moisture between rains. These would be connected with the diversion ditches and spreader ditches.

Roosevelt Mobilizing Power Held Up by Conscription Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—President Roosevelt's request for power to mobilize the National Guard for intensive training will be held in abeyance until Congress decides what to do about the highly controversial question of conscription.

The two programs are closely related. The Army wants President Roosevelt to have authority to call up as many divisions of the National Guard as will be needed to the 300,000 to 400,000 raw conscripts that will be drafted by Oct. 1, if Congress authorizes compulsory military training.

The President two years ago disclosed his intention of calling up approximately 50,000 Guardsmen or about one-seventh of the Nation's vast "citizen army" for immediate service in the conscription program, though no number was mentioned in his actual request to Congress. Present peace-time schedule of one or two drills a week on top of regular civilian jobs has been described by Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, as ineffective in training new recruits.

Militia Massing

The President's request for mobilization of the guard came just as the advance guard of 327,000 members of the Regular Army and National Guard were congregating at military areas in various parts of the country for the greatest peacetime military maneuvers in the nation's history. Units representing approximately 85 per cent of present land strength are being massed in various sections for three weeks of war games, intended to teach them something of modern warfare.

First Congressional reaction to the President's request was favorable. The House Military Affairs Committee already has before it the May bill authorizing such a move, but it probably will not be brought off the shelf until it becomes clear what decision Congress will make on the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill.

Opposition to compulsory training is now crystallizing for the forthcoming battle on the floor of both houses, but Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, co-author, is still confident that the measure will pass the Senate without more than 20 dissenting votes.

Postcards Battle

The battle of the postcards has begun on the conscription issue. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, an advocate of voluntary enlistment, on a one-year basis, announced that he had received 10,000 letters over the week end. Ninety-nine per cent were opposed to compulsory training, he said. Many of his letters, he said, came from members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and from religious groups.

Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas has announced that he will join Senator Vandenberg, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, in voting against conscription.

Senator Wheeler has challenged Wendell Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, to state his position on compulsory military training. "Mr. Willkie," said Senator Wheeler's message, "you ought to tell the mothers of America, the workers of America, the youth of America, whether you are in favor of changing our traditional policy with reference to voluntary enlistments in times of peace—and also whether you subscribe to the policies laid down by many of your friends who want to do everything short of war—which means war."

John L. Lewis, C. I. O. President, made public a letter sent to the House Military Affairs Committee, protesting against conscription as "a very definite departure from the basic principles of the Constitution of the United States."

Presenting the case for conscription in an address over the National Broadcasting Company System, Grenville Clark, of the Military Training Camp Association, declared: "If we waited to raise adequate forces until there is an actual attack, or a formal declaration of war, as we did in 1917, it might well be utterly disastrous under present conditions. Raw recruits, however brave, cannot operate tanks, airplanes, and artillery."

Recruiting Lags

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—Governor Lehman, urging compulsory military training as "the only way" for an adequate defense, maintains that despite New York's effort to stimulate recruiting, "the number of enlistments continues far below those necessary."

Simultaneously, an authoritative source reported the New York National Guard strength is now "near its limit of 26,000 men"—the highest since the World War when 27,000 State Guardsmen were called to active duty in the United States Army.

The Governor appealed for enactment of compulsory military training legislation in replying to a query from United States Senator John Thomas (R), of Idaho, a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Miss Perkins Is Said To Coddle Deportees

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Donald Despain, Executive Vice-President of the National Small Businessmen's Association, asserted last night in a prepared statement that about 700 aliens, guilty and convicted of deportable offenses, had been "granted special exemption from deportation by the Secretary of Labor of the United States."

Mr. Despain also released a list which he said named the aliens, with the deportable offenses for which each had been convicted. The list, he said, "is supported by the records of the State Department of Washington and is now part of the official privileged records of Congress."

He alleged that "instead of deporting these aliens, Secretary Perkins devised elaborate methods to keep them permanently in the United States."

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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'Okie' Problem Put Up to U. S. By La Guardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—The special Congressional committee investigating the interstate migration of destitute citizens opened its hearings at the Federal Court Building here today to gather information and material to aid in the formation of legislation to alleviate the condition of the 4,000,000 migrants in this country. The hearings will continue through July 31.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia; Prof. Frank Lorimer, of the American University, Washington, D. C.; Bertha McCall, general director of the National Travelers' Aid Association, and a group of New Jersey migrant workers testified at the hearing.

Mayor La Guardia saw the problem of transient families and individuals necessarily a Federal concern. He held that any attempt to formulate State programs would be very involved and costly and said the Conference of Mayors, of which he is head, would, in the near future, present the inquiry with its recommendations for the alleviation of the lot of migrants.

Professor Lorimer saw the solution to the problem of interstate wanderers as two-fold: (1) improvement of living conditions in "poor" farm areas to remove much of the stimulus for the population shifts; and (2) expansion of industrial, commercial and service opportunities.

"We, as a nation, are capable of achieving such economic progress," he said, "and apart from such general economic expansion there can be no permanent solution of the special problems of American agriculture, or of many acute problems presented by particular areas.

Professor Lorimer called for extension and supplementation of measures to improve the morale of rural youth and increase the capacity of farm families to make fuller use of the resources at their disposal. He voiced the view that no community should be permanently dependent on outside subsidy for the maintenance of a decent standard of living, but added that federal aid should be extended to localities for health, education, "or other activities essential for building community morale and for the development of individual capacities."

Miss McCall asserted that one of the great contributing factors retarding the solution of the problem of population migrations was the unwillingness of communities to accept the fact that there was any problem.

"One of the greatest needs today is for each community to honestly survey its own situation, for each state to do the same thing, and though these local and state reviews to make possible the picture which is needed for national planning," she said.

Representative John H. Tolan (D), of California, heads the Committee. Other members are Representatives Claude V. Parsons (D), of Illinois; John J. Sparkman (D), of Alabama; Carl T. Curtis (R), of Nebraska, and Frank C. Osmers, Jr., (R), of New Jersey, serve. Members of the Committee visited agricultural centers in New Jersey on Saturday and talked with several migrants. Mr. Tolan stressed at today's hearing that the Committee was a fact-finding body proceeding on only one preconception that the problem is too big a one for individual communities or States to deal with.

The committee will also hold hearings later in the summer and in the early fall in Montgomery, Ala.; Chicago, Ill.; Lincoln, Neb.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif.

3 British Children Assured Haven In Hutchinson, Kan.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUTCHINSON, Kan. — Three little British children—Nigel, Patricia, and Jaqueline Fletcher—are assured of a cordial welcome in Hutchinson as the result of a letter received by Mayor Willis N. Kelly from their father, S. Eustace Fletcher.

Seeking a haven in America for his three children, 6, 10, and 12 years of age, for the duration of the war, Mr. Fletcher wrote to Mayor Kelly: "A fellow countryman of mine was once in your city many years ago, and from his description of it and the townsfolk, it seemed to be an ideal place to address this letter."

He asked the Mayor to communicate with "some responsible and fit person who would like to have three children seeking refuge in a country where I know warm hospitality abounds."

In confirmation of statements concerning himself, Mr. Fletcher enclosed letters from his bank and from the Secretary of his Masonic Lodge, as well as a two-page article about himself in a British trade paper. He is director of a catering company in London and described himself as "of decent middle class stock and sound financial position."

Already three of Hutchinson's best homes have been offered the little Londoners, and their arrival is eagerly awaited.

Irish Guns Conscripted

DUBLIN (AP)—The Eire Government ordered police to requisition all sporting guns in the country for use by local security forces.

Women Fliers Offer Aid In National Defense Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30 — A delegation from the newly-organized Women Fliers of America flew from New York to Washington today to offer their services in the national defense program.

Aim of the feminine aeronautical group, as explained by Miss Chelle Janis, founder and President, is to enlist 5,000 women fliers by Sept. 1 and thus be able to give to the Government the services of a "trained, disciplined group of girls."

On her way to confer with officials of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Miss Janis expressed the view that women would be of value in replacing men in flying duties behind the lines, freeing the men for active duty. "Particularly in liaison and ferrying, women abroad have distinguished themselves and we want our girls to be able to serve their country in the same way," she declared.

At present the feminine recruits must pay for their flying training, since women are excluded from the Civil Aeronautical Authority pilot training program. Members of Women Fliers of America pay $275 for their course, with ground instruction free.

Between 300 and 400 women fliers were trained last year under the CAA civilian pilot training program, but no provision has yet been made for women in the enlarged defense program that began July 1. The women fliers of America are hopeful that once women's interest in military pilot training is shown, they will be accepted for free training.

Miss Janis was accompanied to Washington by Miss Ruth Haviland, Secretary-Treasurer, and Miss Genia Novak, Vice-President of Women Fliers of America.

Allied Fund Sends $54,000 To Britain for Emergency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—Coincidental with announcement by the American Women's Committee for the Release of Ships for European Children that it had filed incorporation papers in Albany under the shortened title of Mercy Ships for Children, Inc., the Allied Relief Fund, of 57 William Street, revealed today that $54,000 in money and goods had been forwarded to Great Britain in the last four days in response to emergency requests for specific items.

The Women's Committee was launched by a group of 25 prominent women a short time ago under the direction of Mrs. Auguste Richard and Mrs. Harold T. Pulsifer and proposes to amend the Neutrality Act immediately to send American vessels to Britain to evacuate children there to a safe haven in this country.

The Committee, with headquarters in the Murray Hill Hotel here, now has an advisory committee of men to supplement the original group of women and has included in its incorporation application a request for the right to go into the mercy transportation business, if American ships do not move rapidly enough otherwise.

Rate Per Month

The Committee said a preliminary survey of shipping facilities available indicated idle American vessels could evacuate as many as 30,000 children from Britain monthly if enabling legislation, which has been reported out of the House Foreign Affairs Committee can be passed by both houses and signed by the President.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Allied Relief Fund, is announcing the dispatch of $54,000 to Great Britain, disclosed that money subscriptions for civilian and medical aid abroad had reached a total of $695,999. In addition, the Fund, as principal and agent for other relief organizations, has shipped food, clothing, medical and surgical supplies and various other materials valued at $500,000, he said, adding that another $375,000 had been collected for the purchase and maintenance of ambulances in England.

"Daily cables from England to the Fund's offices tell of the rapidly changing needs of a nation in arms and girding for the shock of total war," Mr. Aldrich continued. "The needs of the moment, according to our representatives in London and for which a major part of the $54,000 allocated in the past few days was used, are mobile feeding canteens, knitting wool and care for the orphans of sailors lost at sea."

Two New Groups

Simultaneously two new relief organizations appeared on the scene here. One is the Irish Children's Refugee Committee to provide American homes for the Irish children if the war reaches Eire. The Committee has temporary offices at 407 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. The other is the Committee of Free Frenchmen, organized to work with the British - American Ambulance Corps, of 420 Lexington Avenue, to raise funds for ambulances for the free French forces in England. Names of the members of the French Committee were not made public for fear of reprisals in France.

Bundles for Britain announced today opening of new national headquarters at 745 Fifth Avenue. The group, which sends medical supplies and knitted garments to England, revealed it had accepted the offer by Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation, to set-up complete machinery to handle accounts for Bundles for Britain.

Four more members of the Hapsburg family, once powerful European rulers, arrived in the United States as refugees aboard the Yankee Clipper, of the Pan-American Airlines, yesterday. They were Archdukes Rudolph and Carl Ludwig and Archduchesses Adelaide and Charlotte. Their mother, formerly Empress Zita of Austria, arrived here 10 days ago.

A famous name was added to the list of refugee havens today in the announcement by the National Arts Club in Gramercy Square that it will give "hearty welcome to artists, painters, sculptors, musicians, writers, architects, dramatists and others identified with creative work who are escaping from Europe at this time." The club is seeking to raise a fund of $20,000 to underwrite the cost of such support.

Campaign Is Renewed for Selling Old U. S. Destroyers to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—Renewal of the pro-Allied drive to influence the Washington Administration to authorize the sale of "over-age" destroyers and small craft capable of navigating close to the shores of the English Channel and strengthening the line of British defense in these waters was launched by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, headed by William Allen White, here today. The vessels Mr. White's committee would cause to be sold to the British Admiralty are now out of commission and would have to be reconditioned before they were made serviceable. Practically all of them belong to the World War period and are now resting at anchorage.

In a full-page newspaper advertisement head-lined "Between Us and Hitler Stands the British Fleet," the White Committee urges that the United States Navy release 60 of its more than 162 "over-age" destroyers to relieve Britain's sea-going emergency. The need has been vitally induced, it states, through sea losses suffered by the British and the necessity for taking over Mediterranean patrol duty, previously a function of the French fleet.

Nazis and Fascists are still blockaded by the British fleet, the advertisement stresses, and "the British Isles still stand as a fortress of freedom, stopping the international gangsters from reaching the loot across the Atlantic Ocean."

The Committee's plea that citizens write or telegraph the President, their Senators, and Representatives, and candidates for all national public offices for immediate action on such sale follows on the assertion by the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, last week that his country needed "most urgently" destroyers and armed motor boats. In the longer run, airplanes were needed, Lord Lothian said, but 100 light sea craft "now" might mean the difference between success and failure in the Battle of Britain.

It has been known here for weeks that a prime buying objective of the British purchasing bodies in the United States was light-draft vessels to meet the challenge of the Nazi armed speedboats which are contesting for command of the English Channel. This exigency of the Admiralty was then placed ahead even of Royal Air Force needs to combat German sky-raids over England, Scotland, and Wales.

French Citizens In U. S. Organizing

PHILADELPHIA, July 30 (AP)—Organization of French citizens living in this country to fight totalitarianism until France "can rise again among the free nations" was announced yesterday by Eugene Houdry, oil expert and temporary head of the group.

Called "France Forever," the group has established headquarters here because Philadelphia is the cradle of American independence, Mr. Houdry said. Application has been made to the State for a corporation charter.

Mr. Houdry explained the organization seeks "to help Great Britain by all lawful means in the fight against the totalitarian menace," and "to assist the United States, their second fatherland, in all the measures necessary for success in overcoming totalitarianism."

War Ace Explains French Air Failure

VICHY, France, July 30 (AP)—Rene Fonck, French ace who was credited with 75 victories in the World War, said recently the French Air Force had made a miserable showing in the current war because money intended for strengthening it had apparently never been used for that purpose.

Sufficient credits were voted by the Government to build an air force equal to Germany's, M. Fonck said, and added: "No one knew where the money went."

The material deficiencies, he declared, were due in part to "the incompetence and inertia of men in posts of command."

Louisiana, 'Mother of States,' Rich in Soil and History

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Louisiana.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE—Louisiana is a mother of states. From the territory, transferred by France to the United States on Dec. 20, 1803 in New Orleans, 13 States have been formed. The Louisiana Purchase gave the government an area comprising 500,000,000 acres at approximately four cents an acre. The name Louisiana deserves a prominent place in our annals.

The imposing capitol here is a worthy memorial to Louisiana's national importance. As you mount its long front stairway you read the names of the States formed from the land of the Purchase. One name is on each step. By the time you reach the main floor of the magnificent edifice you will have ascended the whole Mississippi Valley.

The stately Capitol reigns over a typical Louisiana scene. Beside it flows the Mississippi River, in a wide, majestic sweep. A quiet, grass-rimmed lagoon, whose shimmering surface is as clear as a mirror, lies on another side, like the moat of a castle. In front of the Capitol is a well-kept park of converging walks, splendid old trees still in the flush of growth and grass whose irrepressible verdure fairly seems to spring from the ground.

Even Factories Are Clean

Beyond the lagoon extend acres of clean, new, well-ordered factories. They spread no pall of soot over the park, waft no dark clouds of coal dust down upon the city. Louisiana's lawns and shops and factories are all clean. This is a state of natural gas; not far to the north, about the city of Monroe, is one of Aemerica's greatest gas fields.

Baton Rouge itself, radiating from the Capitol, looks like an orchard or a grove. Trees almost hide the houses. Green lawns abound. The most pretentious dwellings cluster about a large lake on the city's edge. The State University, looking out over an extensive green, tree-dotted campus toward the lake, is a splendid educational plant—in spite of grave cases of graft, in which its recent President was involved.

The road from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, in springtime at least, makes you think of France's Riviera. It is typical of southern Louisiana.

Baton Rouge is an appropriate example of the state at work; it erects good buildings, maintains flourishing factories, carries on extensive shipping, is served by good schools and is surrounded by luscious fields, gardens, orchards, and meadows that produce almost every delectable edible and are dotted with the finest live stock.

A Land of Variety

It seems fitting that this State which was the scene of transfer of the vast Louisiana Purchase should be richly endowed. It hasn't so much cotton as Georgia, so much oil as Texas, so much corn as Iowa, wheat as Kansas, or milk as Wisconsin, but it has some of all these things and a great many more besides. It's a land of exceptional variety There's no monotony here.

This is a haven for fishermen. River, sea, and lake foods form a large part of the diet in many homes.

And wild animals appear to approach the fish in number. It is said that more furs are produced here than in all the rest of the United States. Anywhere in southern Louisiana you can find veteran trappers that daily make their rounds in swamps and woods, plying their arrow-like pirogues up solitary bayous, where for days their paddles are the only sounds made by men.

One of the queerest animals here are the armadillos, shaped like a dachshund, though often larger. They are completely armored, even to the tips of nose and toes and tail. They have come in from Texas and are steadily moving northeast. They even manage to cross the Mississippi. If you discover an animated tank moving across your lawn some day, it will be one of those Texan armadillos. They won't hurt you, and are said to be quite useful in destroying insect pests You might keep them as pets. The little ones are always "quads,' all four coming from a single egg. The family lives in holes.

Extensive Oil Fields

Under Lquisiana's soil, of course, are much more valuable treasures than armored armadillos. It has extensive oil fields, and some of America's most picturesque oil wells, for they're bored right in the water. It has large quantities of natural gas. It contains huge deposits of high grade salt, and is one of America's leading sources of sulphur.

One of its strangest products is mud. You might call this the "queen mud state." Its slime, highly prized and extensively used, is for boring oil wells. Strange as it may sound, you dig wells now with mud. Since oil-producing is a gigantic industry, Louisiana mud has an extensive market.

Mud is used even more in rice fields than in oil wells. Louisiana is said to lead the United States in rice production. The warm weather and abounding water are favorable for it. It is raised on fairly large plantations and requires a great capital outlay in pumps, irrigation ditches, and canals. Each rice field must be level and well banked up. The rice is sown as wheat, of which it is a cousin, and when six inches high is flooded. Then, until maturity, it is kept partially submerged. Rice fields resemble swamps. Then the green heads turn to brown, the water is withdrawn and, in time, the rice is harvested with machines, as wheat.

Sugar and Cotton Thrive

Sugar cane is a still more valuable crop. Cane fields cover a large area in the southeastern part of the State and the sugar mills here are said to be the largest in the country. So far, the industry has great difficulty in competing with foreign sugar.

Here, as in practically every southern state, cotton is the chief crop. Since it likes low, warm deltas, as in Egypt and India, it naturally thrives in this State. Louisiana shares with Arkansas and the State of Mississippi the distinction of possessing the country's best cotton land.

Here, also, are raised large quantities of strawberries. Of course, that is no exclusive Louisiana specialty, for almost half our States raise strawberries. Those from here are among the best and they usually reach northern markets immediately after those of Florida. As is characteristic of many States, it was Italians who began the berry business here. Then Germans, Irish, French, and Hungarians took it up.

Thrifty as Old World Peasants

Most strawberries are raised by small, independent farmers, and a visit to their gardens would make you think you were among thrifty, resourceful peasants.

A rapidly advancing Louisiana product is the tung nut, whose orchards are beautiful in spring and whose fruit makes valuable oil as well as structural materials. Louisiana oranges are moving up to a place beside those of California and Florida.

The State of Louisiana has large warehouses, where farmers may store their crops, borrow money on them, and retain their produce until obtaining suitable market opportunities.

The variety of Louisiana's agricultural and mineral products makes this a very favored center for research.

In its work and in its play, Louisiana is one of America's most attractive States. Few others offer such a wide variety of resources.

How Resolves On Americas Are Worded

HAVANA, July 30 (AP)—Text of action taken in yesterday's plenary session of the Pan-American Conference on the subject of activities directed from abroad against domestic institutions:

The meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics, resolves:

1. That having in mind the equal concern and equal responsibility of the American republics for the preservation of the peace and security of the hemisphere, each one of the governments of the American republics shall adopt within its territory all necessary measures in accordance with its constitutional powers to prevent and suppress any activities directed, assisted or abetted by foreign governments or foreign groups or individuals which tend to subvert their domestic institutions or to foment disorder in their internal political life or to modify by pressure, propaganda, threats, or in any other manner, the free and sovereign right of their peoples to be governed by their existing democratic systems.

In the event that the peace of any of the American republics is menaced by such activities, the respective governments agree that they will immediately consult, if the state directly interested wishes to request it, taking into account the provisions of this resolution and the special circumstances which may affect the peace or the tranquillity of the American republics.

The American republics being juridically equal as sovereign and independent states, each shall act in its individual capacity in any steps undertaken in this connection.

2. In order to make such consultation more efficacious, the governments of the American republics declare that the fullest interchange of information between them is essential with regard to the aforementioned activities within their respective jurisdictions.

3. The governments of the American republics agree that any government which may obtain information purporting to show that activities of the aforementioned character are taking place or threaten to take place within the territory of one or more of the American republics shall at once communicate in the strictest confidence to the foreign minister of such nation or nations the information so obtained.

4. The governments of the American republics declare that, under existing world conditions, the fullest interchange between them of all information of the character described is in the common interest of them all and will assist in the preservation of the peace and integrity of the Americas.

Two Queens Win

Wide World

Betty Garver
Pirate

Gloria Moreno
Cowgirl

Well, if you were one of the judges what would you do? Probably what the judges in this case did. They just couldn't choose between these two girls as a choice for "Queen" of the three-day Fiesta de la Playa at Long Beach, California, so they did the next best thing. They said: "Well, we're stumped, so for the Festival of the Beach we'll have two Queens." So the Pirate and Cowgirl will divide honors in their realm.

Text of Havana Declaration On Inter-American Economics

HAVANA, July 30 (AP)—Following is the text of the Pan-American Conference declaration on inter-American economics:

The second meeting of Ministers of State of the American Republics, considering:

That in the first consultative meeting held in Panama it was decided to declare that it was convenient and necessary then, more than ever, taking into consideration prevailing circumstances, to establish among those republics a sincere and strict co-operation to protect their economic and financial institutions, maintain their fiscal stability, assure the stability of their monetary systems, to promote and develop their industries, intensify their agriculture and develop their commerce;

That in order to reach the objectives of the preceding paragraph it was agreed to create an inter-American Economic and Financial Consultative Committee in Washington;

That the present war has accentuated disorganization of international commerce and loss of certain markets for certain American products;

That the existence of surplus products whose exportation is essential for the economic life of the countries of America is an affair of considerable economic, social and financial importance which concerns in general the mass of people, especially in those sectors which intervene in production and circulation of wealth of each country and, finally, for the governments of all the Continent;

Difficulties Seen Ahead

That it is to be foreseen that these difficulties will continue as long as the war lasts and that some of them, or other new ones, will exist after the cessation of hostilities;

That it is of great importance to orientate the economic development of the American Nations, diversifying their production and increasing, at the same time, their consumption;

Resolves:

1. To make the following declaration:

(A) That the American Nations maintain their adhesion to liberal principles of international commerce with peaceful aims, based on equality of treatment and just and equitable procedures in interchange.

(B) That it is the purpose of the American Nations to apply these principles in their mutual relations as widely as actual circumstances permit.

(C) That the American Nations should prepare themselves to re-establish their commerce with all the world in accord with these principles as soon as non-American countries are disposed to do the same.

Should Fortify Economy

(D) That meanwhile the American Nations should do that which is in their power to fortify their economy, to augment their commerce and economic relations among each other, to project and apply adequate methods to solve difficulties, disadvantages and dangers that derive from the existing perturbation and dislocation in current conditions.

(E) That the American nations consider it necessary to maintain their normal economic links existing among themselves in order to assure conservation or betterment of the position acquired among their respective markets.

2—To amplify and intensify the activities of the Inter-American Economic and Financial Consultative Committee so that this organism may continue consultations among the American Republics in relation to economic and commercial matters and adjustments, especially contemplating the immediate situations which it is necessary to confront as a result of constriction of important farm markets and exchanges operated in this respect.

With the object of solving special problems, subcommittees composed of representatives of the interested countries may be constituted in those places thought to be most suited to their better functioning.

3. Especially to charge said committee in the shortest possible time to proceed to:

To Care for Surpluses

(A) Co-operate with each country on this continent in a study of the possible measures for the increase of internal consumption of its own export surpluses of those fundamental products of the economic life of the same.

(B) Propose to the American Nations immediate measures and adjustments based on mutual benefit which tend to increase the interchange among the same, avoiding that with these the interests of respective producers shall be hurt and having as an objective the amplification of markets for such products and the augmentation of their consumption.

(C) Create instruments of inter-American co-operation for warehousing, financing and transitory disposition of the surpluses of said products, as well as for their orderly and systematic distribution and sale, taking into account normal conditions of production and distribution of these products.

(D) Propose the celebration of agreements concerning said products with the aim to assure, as much for the producers as for consumers, equitable conditions of interchange.

(E) Recommend methods to raise the level of life of the peoples of America, including measures for public health and good nutrition.

For Humanitarian Aid

(F) Establish appropriate organisms for the distribution of a part of the surplus of any of said products as a humanitarian measure and social aid.

(G) Consider, while these plans and recourses are being developed, the establishment of a broader system of inter-American co-operation in matters relating to measures of credit and other aids which might be immediately necessary in economic, financial and monetary matters and in foreign exchange.

4. Support Resolution 13 of the Inter-American Economic Financial Consultative Committee and recommend for the promotion of the economic development of the American Nations under the terms of said Resolution, that each one of them, by self-initiative, establish in consonance with the program of the Inter-American Development Commission enterprises of government or private capital coming from two or more Republics in this Hemisphere.

These enterprises may direct themselves directly to the Inter-American Bank or to other official or private credit institutions, recommending that the bank referred to shall grant the most favorable consideration to the possibility of lending them financial aid.

'Home Work' Criticized By Labor Office

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Opposition to industrial home work was voiced by the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, in its first report today on standards for the employment of women in the defense program.

The report, prepared in collaboration with the Labor Advisory Committee, representing eight major union groups in which women are active, held that "home manufacture of industrial products is not likely to result in the best production methods."

"As a system it is one of the worst forms of exploitation from the viewpoint of the workers and of competition among employers," it added. "Women as the industrial home workers suffer particularly from this system."

In connection with the report, Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, said, "Women can do many jobs as well as, if not better than, men; but it is not the aim to have women replace men."

The Advisory Committee said that women excel in work requiring care and constant alertness, skill but little strength, and that requiring manipulative dexterity.

Its report warned against efforts to speed up production by means of longer hour schedules, asserting that "industrial history during the last World War and since proves that this is a short-sighted policy."

U. S., Uruguay Spread Good Will In 'Son Exchange'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — By means of a "son exchange" sponsored by Rotary Clubs of Southern California, two boy ambassadors of good will, one from Montevideo, Uruguay, the other from Beverly Hills, Calif., are going to trade places with each other during the next nine months.

Julian Blodgett, recent graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles, son of Dr. Harry Blodgett of Beverly Hills, is now on his way to his new home in the Southern Hemisphere, while from Montevideo is coming John Coates, grandson of Heriberto P. Coates, former district governor of Rotary in his country.

Promoted in the interest of a better understanding between the Americas, the exchange of "boy ambassadors" is the result of many months of effort on the part of Rotary Clubs in both countries to select the best possible representatives from among sons of Rotarians.

Rotary Clubs in the two countries are paying all traveling expenses for the good will expedition, the first of its kind in this area, according to officials of the organization.

Movie Companies Pay Well For Locations They Select

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Something more than picture-making is today involved in the sending of large motion picture companies on "location." This was brought home to me recently on one of my many trips.

I knew in a general way that communities profited by the presence of the motion picture companies in their districts; but it had never occurred to me that locations have the same sort of benefits for the companies as they do for the communities. But let me illustrate how that works.

No unimportant part of the motion picture industry is the good will of the movie-going public; and nothing today makes for good will between the industry and its audiences quite so much as the location companies sent out into the various parts of the country for faithful backgrounds.

I am told that this was not always so. Companies sometimes did great damage to places where they located, especially if the places were highly cultivated with flowers or vines. The whole company, in the time of D. W. Griffith, simply piled into a car and debouched in the first open space where the cameras could be set up to advantage. Some changes have taken place since then.

Now Arranged in Advance

Today, location managers send their emissaries the breadth and length of the country looking for ideal locations. But companies do not simply squat on these premises when they find them. They seek out the owners now, and pay handsomely for the privilege. But that represents only a small part of the profit to the communities. Companies spend as high, sometimes, as $100,000, or even more, in communities where they locate; and these sums are beginning to be sought by the communities themselves.

A week or two before the company is to depart for location, a diplomatic representative, usually from the Publicity Department, is sent along to establish relations with the local business clubs, hotels, newspapers, etc. If main highways have to be blocked to keep traffic out of cameras and microphones that should not be recording it, this entails meetings with city councils, county boards of supervisors.

And, of course, communities have their own way of asking repayment for these favors. Better known citizens sometimes like to meet the stars. If there is a Red Cross drive, or some other local benefit, the presence of a motion picture player adds immeasurably.

She Knows Her Public

I happened onto the Napa location of the RKO company when the publicity man assigned to the company was reading a telegram from Carole Lombard, who, with Charles Laughton, stars in the picture.

Miss Lombard had finished her shooting for a few days, it was Mr. Laughton's turn, and she had taken a plane for Hollywood to be on her ranch until she was needed again. But a Red Cross benefit had induced her to say she would be back a day or so early to help.

She didn't, the telegram said, want any hitches. She didn't mind appearing, was glad to in fact, but everything had to be just right. She wanted to know when she was to appear, and where, who was to meet her, what she was to do or say, and when she was to be allowed to leave. Miss Lombard has been on location before; she knows what movie fans can do if preparations aren't made in advance.

The two days I was on the set I saw a constant stream of cars coming and going by the location. Local constabulary were helpless to cope with the situation. The company finally appealed to the community through the local papers; and hours for visiting the location were applied.

Had to Fence Lot

This helped though it did not entirely end the mischief. Some of the locations had to be moved behind fences.

Some communities are becoming picture "wise." Their interest extends beyond the stars of the picture. In St. Helena, near the RKO location, I overheard one of the movie technical men telling a luncheon of business men some technical details about making motion pictures.

This man ordinarily tends strictly to his job, pays little attention to the stir caused by the presence of the stars in a community unused to them. But someone had persuaded him to appear before this luncheon. He told that gathering a number of things they could never have learned from the stars. He told them about cameras and lights, and sound, and cutting films, and half a dozen other subjects they probably had never thought of.

I don't know how well they liked him. They applauded, and seemed very interested. They were hearing about movies from the "inside." The star don't tell about the inside. They're too busy; and the people who want to meet stars, or get autographs, usually aren't interested.

Mexico Orders Sabotage Vigilance

MEXICO, D. F., July 30 (AP)—The Ministry of National Defense today ordered all commanders of military zones embracing oil fields to exercise special vigilance against any attempts to damage machinery or property or to endanger petroleum workers.

One official spoke of possible "fifth column" activity.

Responsible Government quarters said agents of the Federal Secret Service have been investigating numerous recent cases of sabotage, including the opening of valves which caused thousands of barrels of oil to be wasted.

Streamlined Justice: Billion-Dollar Title Dispute Settled in Quick Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—This is a story of streamlined justice. Lawyers in this city say it will set an example for the speedy unraveling of legal snarls that often tangle up the courts for years.

In only a few months, instead of several years, attorneys for conflicting interests are all claiming victory in the settlement of title disputes over a billion dollars worth of oil lands—victory because of the millions of dollars which both sides probably will salvage, as a result of the speedy court action.

The City of Long Beach claimed ownership of approximately 700 acres, much of it valuable oil land, belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad Co., the Southern California Edison Co., the Pacific Dock & Terminal Co., the Richfield Oil Corp., and other interests. Under the usual methods of court procedure, the case probably would have taken two or three years in Federal Court, but Federal Judge Ralph E. Jenney saw opportunities for applying the same kind of common sense that has streamlined, almost revolutionized, procedure in the lower courts recently.

In a series of pre-trial conferences with attorneys of the various interests, Judge Jenney combined three cases for trial, worked out agreements for the briefing of every disputed point, in conferences before the trial determined the authenticity and relevancy of more than 1,000 documents, ventured informal opinions to aid the claimants in negotiating among themselves, and appointed as a special master and examiner to aid in proceeding. Attorney H. Denison.

In the compromise decision, virtually an agreement among the parties, the City of Long Beach loses its claim of ownership to land bounded on the north by Anaheim Road, on the east by the Los Angeles County flood control channel, on the south by the Pacific Ocean and on the west by the boundary of Long Beach. But as its "share" in the decision, the City will receive oil derrick sites that will yield a large income to the city.

In addition, the City will receive $100,000 in cash, and the right to build two boulevards, one across the entrance channel to the harbor, and the other one north of the harbor turning basin.

Havana Conference Setting Called Worthy of Caesars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—The Cuban Capitol would have been equal to the task of housing in splendor the Government of the Roman Empire at its greatest extent. During these 10 days or so when Foreign Ministers of the 21 American Republics came to Havana for urgent consultations, they found a setting and facilities in the grand manner.

More than a few days are required to discover the full magnificence of this lofty-domed structure with its two extensive wings. On the opening day, when President Laredo Bru came up the majestic flight of stone entrance steps, a wide red carpet led from the street level up to the portico.

Under the dome sparkle marbles from all over the world. Vast halls lead to the Senate Chamber on the left, and to the House of Representatives on the right. Plenary sessions of the consultative meetings were held in the House, a semi-circular room surrounded with a broad shaded balcony.

Throughout, the Capitol is brilliant with frescoes and crystal chandeliers, candelabra apparently gold plated, ornate bronze-decorated furniture in Empire style, and fine woodwork.

Not Yet Paid For

In a country of some 4,000,000 inhabitants, this structure with its host of immaculate white-clad police is impressive if a bit lavish. Dating from the Machado regime, it smacks of high finance, and is not yet entirely paid for to the American bondholders. The architect donated a diamond, large and genuine, that is set in the floor as a final superlative.

Next to the Capitol, delegates congregate in the Hotel Nacional, also in the grand manner and extremely comfortable on its breezy hill overlooking the Gulf of Mexico.

Consultation proceeds with some secrecy, but with a large measure of informality. Dr. Leopoldo Melo, chief Argentine delegate, several times met foreign newsmen on the Hotel Nacional terrace and talked frankly with them. Secretary of State Cordell Hull moved about Havana as a symbol of the kindly persuasiveness he has labored to advance for seven years. The public ovations he received, and the sincere regard of high and low, testify to his achievements.

The procedure of consultation among so many nations is something new in the world. Desirous of close collaboration, but avoiding federation or any of the other standard types of international relations, the American Nations consult freely, decide in full juridical equality, and then leave concrete action to their individual Governments.

It is an experiment of great moment in the history of nations, and Havana has made the heat of summer bearable by its hospitality as the consultations proceeded.

Children Try Out New Sundae Cone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, July 29—Fifty-two ice cream sundae cones in 15 days, that's the record of Bobby Clark of Akron who is trying out an invention of two Akron men, which aims to give one the lusciousness of a sundae without the stickiness involved.

The Akron men, one a store proprietor, the other an oil station proprietor, are already supplying not only Akron but surrounding territories with what they claim is the first ice cream-sundae cone.

They are watching Bobby's reactions carefully as well as that of dozens of other neighborhood children who are also trying out the new type cones, and have discovered that the sticky syrup does not mess up small fingers, or overflow onto clean shirts.

The cone is a novel-looking affair equipped with small compartments along the edge for holding the chocolate syrup.

Character to Save Britain, Babson Says

CHICAGO, July 30 (AP)—Roger W. Babson, the statistician turned politician, asserted yesterday that America was short of only two things—parking space and character.

"Character is the thing that will save Great Britain. The lack of it lost France," declared the Prohibition Party's candidate for President. "Men and machines win battles, but courage and character win wars."

It was on this principle, Mr. Babson said at a press conference, that he will fight for his party's cause through 1940.

King's Coach Interned

LONDON (AP) — Gaetano Loria, Italian singing and elocution master who helped cotch King George VI in public speaking, has been interned on the Isle of Man, the Daily Mail said.

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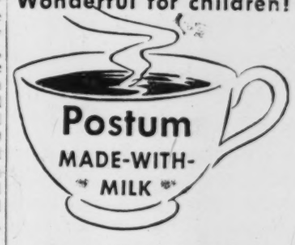

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Nazi Bombers Are Routed In Mass Attack on Dover

By the Associated Press

German pre-dawn raiders struck again through the darkness at blacked-out towns of southeastern England where massed dive bombers the previous day had pounded at the key defense works of Dover.

In one southeastern town bombs exploded in a working class residential district.

Other raiders pushed inland from the northeast and southwest.

The Germans had hurled their aerial attack against Dover, the logical debarkation point for any invading force, in a day-long series of attacks.

For a half-hour, waves of dive bombers and fighters—80 in all—attacked the Channel port.

British fighters met the attackers. Official figures placed the number of Nazi craft downed in this engagement at 20, but unofficially the total was given as 23.

The Ministry of Information, relaxing its restrictions against naming towns attacked, gave permission to name Dover as the scene of the battle. Earlier, the action was referred to only as over a "southeastern port." Some of the most important military concentrations in England are at Dover, and it was at these the Germans apparently were aiming their bombs.

Turning the attack back at the Germans, the Air Ministry reported that 17 Nazi airdromes in Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and northern France and docks in Germany had been bombed during the night.

In its communiqué dealing with air warfare on July 28, the German High Command reported 11 British planes shot down to Germany's two. Yesterday's bag of German planes brought Britain's official count of invading craft downed by home defenses to 318, and to 244 since the first mass German raid June 18.

The Dover Scare

The German high command asserted today that only three Nazi warplanes were lost over Dover the previous day, challenging Britain's claims to have downed more than a score.

It declared the British lost 15 planes and that four British ships were sunk in the battle over the strategic English Channel port.

According to the British Admiralty, British merchant marine losses for the week ending July 21 were 37,577 tons. Allied losses of 2,088 tons and neutral losses of 10,192 tons were reported for the same period, bringing the aggregate losses to 49,857 tons.

The Admiralty said the total was slightly below the weekly average for the 46 weeks of the war and less than a fourth of the highest weekly figure. Eleven British ships, one allied vessel and six neutrals were included among the losses listed for the week ending July 21.

The Admiralty announced that German losses up to July 28 amounted to approximately 908,000 tons arnd Italian losses to 254,000 tons, or a grand total of about 1,162,000 tons of enemy shipping sunk since the start of the war.

In addition, some 22,000 tons of formerly neutral vessels now under Axis control have been destroyed, the Admiralty said.

French Protest

The French Government announced that it had protested "energetically" to the British Government over internment of Admirals Cayol and Villaine, commanders of French ships which were in English ports when the French-German Armistice was signed last month.

The Government also disclosed that it had demanded without success the release of two French oil tankers which, it said, were being detained at Alexandria.

The protest against the internment of the French Admirals was conveyed to the British Government in a formal note, a communiqué said. It asserted the officers had been taken into custody after their ships were taken over by British naval authorities.

Both men were said to be in an internment camp at Oxford, and to have been denied permission to communicate with French authorities.

Berlin's Report

The German High Command's communiqué says:

"German dive bomber units yesterday attacked Dover port. Four ships anchored there, totaling 32,000 tons, were so severely hit that their loss can be counted.

"During these attacks airfights developed with enemy pursuit units, in the course of which 12 British Spitfire planes and three of the Hurricane type, as well as three of our own, were shot down.

"In the course of armed reconnaissance flights over the English Channel and the East Coast of England we succeeded in sinking a cruiser of about 10,000 tons and a merchant ship of 1,000 tons. Another merchant ship was severely damaged.

"British planes during the night of July 29-30 entered northern and western Germany.

"Their bombs hit exclusively nonmilitary objectives in Düsseldorf."

Rhine Link Bombed

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Informed Netherlands sources were quoted in London as saying that British bombers had littered the Yessel River, an important waterway link with the Rhine, with the wreckage of barges.

Germans were said to have warned navigators that the East Channel is cluttered with sunken river craft.

Russia Prods Rumania

MOSCOW, July 30 (AP)—Soviet Russia has formally demanded that Rumania return railway equipment which the Russians charge was taken out of Bessarabia when Rumania withdrew its forces from that province, recently ceded to Russia.

The Soviet demand declared this was in violation of Russian-Rumanian agreement on Bessarabia.

Previously, the Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs had assured the Soviet Foreign Office that no further obstacles would be placed in the way of Bessarabians wishing to move from Rumania into the territory recently surrendered to Soviet Russia.

About 150,000 Bessarabians living in other parts of Rumania when the Province itself was handed over to Russia already have returned to their homeland, the official Soviet News Agency, Tass reported.

Iran Seeks Outlet

MOSCOW, July 30 (AP)—An Iranian (Persian) delegation is here to discuss transport problems of trading between Iran and Russia and the movement through Russia of Iranian exports to other countries, including Germany, Sweden and possibly the United States.

A recent Russian-Iranian commercial agreement provided for the trade trip. A Hungarian trade delegation of 15 is expected shortly to arrange for the purchase of Russian oil and lumber.

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Alsace on Way Back to German Reich; French Trade Geared to Nazi Machine

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STRASBOURG, German-occupied France, July 30—There is no longer any customs barrier between Strasbourg and Germany.

High up in the Vosges Mountains at Donon, near Grand Fontaine, and near the old pre-1914 frontier, three German customs officers set a scraped sapling on improvised supports across the road.

There, for the moment at least, rests the theoretical boundary between Germany and occupied France.

There have been no official announcements that Alsace is being incorporated once more into the German Reich. As a matter of fact traffic moves across the Rhine only with military permission.

But there are no longer any customs collections at the Rhine. While driving over that mountain road to Nancy we suddenly came upon the improvised barrier.

Germanization Under Way

Behind the new boundary the Germanization process is methodically progressing. Here in Strasbourg the new German language newspaper—the only one in the city—informs returning residents that Alsatian Deputies are petitioning for a return to Germany. The impression is conveyed that the Alsatians themselves are initiating the movement.

But while the local press talks as though reincorporation were something still pending, the mechanics of reincorporation are proceeding swiftly.

When I arrived here four days ago, a few street signs in French were still to be seen. But now they have been almost entirely removed, leaving a dusty rectangle on the building walls above the new blue and white enameled German street names—which must have been ready in advance.

The same thing is true throughout Alsace and the part of Lorraine which was German before the World War, except that in the smaller towns they hadn't gotten around to it quite so quickly.

French Signs Removed

The process doesn't stop with street signs. In the famous Place Kleber in the middle of Strasbourg is a big heap of French signs taken down from façades and roofs of buildings which formerly advertised products, giving every French city its characteristic appearance.

Posters advertising the Völkischer Beobachter have covered all French posters calling for subscription to French armament loans. Atop hotels, crews are busily changing the spelling of names to conform with German usage.

Most prominent of all evidences of Germanization are the dusty name outlines above shop fronts, whose former owners were Jewish. These are all ripped off. And almost invarably the windows underneath have been smashed and the interior wrecked. Of course there is no way of knowing who did this.

Civilian Life Resumed

The local German authorities—and there are no others available—state that much looting took place before their troops arrived.

The city is beginning to resume civilian life. About 20,000 of its 200,000 residents have returned, and these seem mostly occupied with repainting their business signs into German.

Large white canvas-covered pylons have been erected in the squares to wave Swastika banners which also top the Cathedral and the public buildings taken over by the German military.

But it is a strange city and the effect is weird. Big banners flap in the face of empty windows and deserted shops.

Activity is centered around the water crossings, where large crews of German labor battalion men, with French prisoner assistants, are building temporary bridges or patching up the houses shattered when the old bridges were blown up.

Alsatian Views Unknown

It is almost impossible to discover what the Alsatians themselves really think about returning to Germany—particularly when one travels in a big blue and yellow bus with Berlin marked plainly on it and German uniforms in the company. On such trips into military occupied areas the individual correspondent travels with a group which usually includes a majority sympathetic to German expansion.

While there is no officiaal ban on conversing privately with the natives, the opportunity seems to occur rarely.

When I tried it, I usually found a Greek or Hungarian whom I knew to be adept in the Hitler salute, listening over my shoulder.

One notices some natives who give the Nazi salute when they see a German uniform, and a few young native children who parade about waving the Swastika flag. But whether they know what they are doing at their age is uncertain.

Soldiers Returning Home

Mostly the natives just look at us and at the Germans. Their interest is most active in the returning soldiers in French uniforms. All Alsatian prisoners have been released and are straggling back by twos and threes to their homes.

Other shrewd things are being done to win the friendship of the Alsatians. As happens wherever the German armies go, a particular point is being made of caring for children and mothers.

In front of the railroad station, an information booth, erected for the Strasbourg Fair which never took place, has been converted into a welfare center by the Nazis, and big signs advertise the fact that mothers can obtain information at one entrance and milk at the other.

The general tendency of those Alsatians we did manage to talk to was to shrug their shoulders and say, "What can we do about it?" or, "France or Germany, it doesn't matter very much. We are Alsatians."

Evasive Answers Given

There was one evacuée just returned from France who with tears in her eyes said she would go back to France as soon as she could if Alsace were taken into Germany, but most of those whom we questioned eyed the Berlin license plate on our bus and gave evasive answers.

One notices two things in particular in this battleground of centuries between France and Germany. They are the energetic, efficient Germans in uniform who dominate every scene of activity, and the long endless shuffling bedraggled columns of French prisoners one meets everywhere on their way to Germany to work in the German harvest fields.

From my hotel I watched such a column for nearly two hours as it shuffled endlessly across the empty railroad station plaza in the early morning, headed for the grain fields across the Rhine.

By a Staff Artist

In Changing Times

Location of new customs control point on Franco-German 'border.'

Property Freed

GRENOBLE, France, July 30 (AP)—Release of German and Italian property in France, sequestered at the beginning of the war, has been ordered under two decrees issued by the Pétain Government, the newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois reported today in a dispatch from Vichy.

Soldier Buyers

BASEL, Switzerland, July 30 (AP)—Special German marks issued to the troops, which are not good for purchases in Germany proper, although they can be exchanged there at banks for regular marks, are exchanged in France at the rate of five to 100 francs.

After the armistice, hundreds of thousands of German soldiers in the occupied area received back pay or a chance to spend pay they accumulated during their days in the trenches and the drive through the Low Countries. Stores everywhere were stripped of shoes, clothing, and tinned foodstuffs—practically everything the soldiers could send home through the army mail service.

Italy Skeptical

ROME, July 30 (AP)—Profound "skepticism" over the sincerity of France's "political reform" was expressed today by Virginio Gayda, editor of Il Giornale d'Italia and editorial spokesman for Premier Mussolini.

"We are watching with profound skeptics mingled with well-founded reserve the present contortions of the political regime with which Frence is seeking to give the appearance of internal contrition and determination for renovation," Signor Gayda wrote.

"In reality, true revolution is not made with legal documents, electoral ballots or parliamentary votes. . . . Every day one can perceive ever more clearly signs that what has occurred is only the disguise of more or less able jugglers. . . ."

Signor Gayda intimated that French leaders hoped to lull the powers which defeated her, then turn back "to her old loves and customary affairs."

Rome Reports Hits

ROME, July 30 (AP)—The Italian High Command reported today that several ships were seriously damaged in an Italian air attack on a convoy escorted by warships in the eastern Mediterranean yesterday. One ship was set on fire, the communiqué said.

One of the British planes which took off from an aircraft carrier was shot down, the High Command announced, and one Italian plane is missing. Capture of an entire British supply column, with foodstuffs, arms, and ammunition, was reported from Kurmuk, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

VICHY, France, July 30 (AP) — The semi-fascist revolution which the government of Marshal Philippe Pétain has outlined for France is partly a program borrowed from foreign totalitarian sources, partly original, of an anti-British trend in its foreign policy, and frankly geared to the Nazi economic machine.

It has been stated publicly that the program must be adopted to circumstances, which are that, at least for the time being, France is dependent both economically and politically.

The Cabinet approved a measure last night setting up a National Supreme Court of Justice before which, it was understood, persons accused of responsibility for France's entry into the war against Germany may be tried.

A communiqué said the Cabinet of Chief of State Philippe Pétain also discussed the matter of responsibility for France's going to war.

The new program, it is stated, is by no means limited to imported ideas. It is stated that it will embrace much that is originally French, although it may include such items as a single-party system, corporative-style chambers, and an all-powerful executive. It will have none of the old parliamentary system, will have continuous executive power, will not tolerate stalemate between Labor and Capital, will insist on a more organized national life, and will emphasize discipline.

Continental Compactness

If Germany wins the war, the French economic policy can be expected to orientate itself toward a greater continental compactness, with France concentrating on agricultural production and depending on Germany to a great extent in an industrial sense.

In foreign policy a continental tone is evident. There is a pointed anti-British tendency, but a noticeable desire to maintain good relations with America.

Authorized quarters like to make known their distinction between the policy toward America and that toward Britain.

As for interior policy, particularly questions from abroad concerning the status of Jews, Roman Catholics, and Free Masons, little can be stated definitely as yet. There appears to be no agitation against the Church; there is open objection in influential circles to Free Masonry, and the extent to which the Jewish question will be carried is not clarified.

The Roman Catholic Church has vigorous representation in present-day French life and the religious organ La Croix (the Cross) appears regularly on the newsstands of this emergency capital.

Church to Share in Plan

An article headed "The church of France will participate in the work of reconstruction" appeared in La Croix. The article pointed out there were 18,000 priests and other church representatives in the French armed forces during the war and declared the priests suffered more casualties and won more citations than any other professional group.

Mgr. Valérion Valéri, who as Papal Nuncio was Dean of the Diplomatic Corps before and during the war, has retained that position. The Vatican, like the United States and other countries represented at Vichy, simply continued relations with the French Government after the change from the parliamentary regime of former President Lebrun to the present authoritarian Pétain regime. No question of granting new recognition to the Government has been brought up, the French say, the continued presence of the diplomats amounting to de facto recognition.

The Jewish question is difficult. From time to time there have been acrid references to Jews in the press. Jews often are ridiculed in articles critical of the old government, and referring to "the Jewish-capitalist" regime.

Foreign Intrusion Hit

In connection with the French Government's protest to Britain against the dropping of propaganda leaflets by British aircraft over France and French possessions in North Africa, the French press, without calling Britain by name, has joined almost unanimously in charging that "foreign intrusion" into French national politics brought on the war with Germany and its "disastrous outcome."

"Foreign influence in France began with the sanctions affair of 1935 and the sabotage of Anglo-Italian relations the same year," declared an inspired article in Le Journal, referring to British-championed economic penalties clamped on Italy during its Ethiopian conquest.

This influence, Le Journal added, continued with opposition to "any serious co-ordination" of French-German relations.

"It becomes more and more clear that the decision to declare war was not of French origin, since anyone could see the total weight of the struggle would fall on France."

"The Origin of Defeat"

Commenting on this article, Le Journal said in an editorial, "The moment has come to explain to the country that the intrusion of foreign influences in its policies was incontestably the origin of defeat."

After defeat of France made the armistice obligatory, the newspaper said, "certain personages tried to halt the decision dictated by circumstances."

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Frenchmen continuing to fight against Germany, appealed today against the four-year prison sentence recently pronounced against him in Absentia.

Britain Moves To Keep Spain's Oil From Nazis

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Great Britain is sending an agent to Spain this week end to confer with Spanish authorities and British authorities and British Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare on the oil situation, Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, informed the House of Commons today.

Britain, anxious to prevent trans-shipment of oil supplies from Spain to Germany, wants to assure the Spanish adequate supplies for their own use but no surplus for re-export, Mr. Dalton said.

He pointed out that United States oil shipments to Spain during the first six months of 1940 were substantially greater than in the first half of 1939.

Before the collapse of France, he said, oil from Spain could reach Germany only through the Mediterranean, where French naval patrols could be relied on to stop it.

Now, however, the situation is obscure, Mr. Dalton continued, and the agent would seek clarification of Spain's internal needs.

No navicerts—pre-certification of cargoes' destinations—are being issued for further oil imports to Spain, he disclosed.

An Order-in-Council giving effect to these changes will be issued "forthwith," he said, but added that the Government does not intend to extend the British blockade to certain neutral countries as has been suggested.

Where "supplies can reach such neutrals without risk of falling into enemy hands," he said, Britain will permit "imports adequate for domestic consumption, but not for re-export."

This was believed to be a reference to Spain.

"Our friends will be further encouraged and our enemies discomfited by some ingenious provisions which the Ministry of Shipping will immediately announce," he added.

Mr. Dalton said that contraband control, extended to French territory under German control July 2, now has been broadened to include "all metropolitan France as well as Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco."

Willkie Promises Surprise And Challenge Acceptance

Continued from Page 1

the nominee's philosophy and beliefs. It will quietly, pointedly answer some of the innuendos whispered about him. It will be explicit, hard-hitting, but will not deal in personalities.

3. A bold recognition of the dangers and hardships which must be faced in protecting the United States from spreading totalitarianism. There is every indication that instead of bidding for votes by offering promises and promises, it will appeal for support by calling for sacrifices in what to this candidate is an urgent and worthy cause.

4. An unconcerned disregard of the theory that he must catalogue all the problems of the county and offer categorical prescriptions for immediate action. Mr. Willkie will do no such thing. He will deal specifically with the broadest issues of the campaign but will await further speeches for a fuller development of his ideas.

On Foreign Policy

5 A declaration of foreign policy which in all probability will find its greatest disagreement with the President in method and achievement, rather than in principle and objective.

6 A literary style which everyone who knows anything about the speech even in its present form agrees will classify it as a notable example of English prose. Mr. Willkie has a command of the English language such as few men in American public life today possess and this address will reflect his literary ability at its best.

"Boys," said Mr. Willkie as the correspondents trooped into the sunroom of his sixth-floor suite overlooking the nearby lake and towering mountains, "I've just got this acceptance speech on paper and I feel pretty chippery."

He had been working in his shirtsleeves and slippers and it was evident that in pacing up and down the floor and dictating the concluding paragraphs of his acceptance speech to his Secretary the nominee had been enjoying himself more than at any time on his elusive but productive vacation.

Yesterday, Mr. Willkie talked with Mrs. Robert Campbell Lawson of Tulsa, Okla., a Democrat and recently President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Lawson said she would meet about Aug. 10 with Lewis W. Douglas, John W. Hanes and other Willkie Democratic supporters to map a program of organization for a new group of Independents and Democrats.

Yesterday Mr. Willkie forecast at his press conference a sweeping realignment of parties which will find all opponents of the New Deal combining against it, regardless of previous political affiliation.

"I do not know of any reason," Mr. Willkie declared, "why any Democrat who subscribed to and believed in the 1932 Democratic platform or believes it the historic principles of the Democratic Party or who was a Woodrow Wilson Democrat should not vote for me in preference to the President—not at all on the basis of personality but on the basis of what he and I respectively believe and advocate.

Common Viewpoint Found

"I think the Republican Party, through me, is likewise advocating the cause that represents the viewpoint of the Republicans of the country, namely, opposition to the policies and practices of the Roosevelt Administration, particularly with reference to domestic questions.

"In other words, the great body of both Republicans and Democrats have a common viewpoint. The only people who should not vote for me are those who believe in the New Deal and Democrats bound by rigid party ties or those controlled by the corrupt and nauseating party machines that are presently dominating some of our major cities with relief funds and other funds furnished by the Federal Government."

'Union' Rises in Britain as League Falls

Continued from Page 1

policy along lines never before contemplated by the generations of occupants of the Foreign Office.

Had France, even in its prostrate form, intimated that when freed from Nazi bondage, it would be glad to rejoin Britain in the old entente, there might have been reactionary elements ready to hold by the old system. But so far from that, France since its incomprehensible collapse, has shown every sign of parting company with its cross-Channel friend of 40 years' standing and turning to new companions.

It is true that the mass of the French people, when they fully realize that they have lost most of what they had won by the revolution, are not likely to find their devotion to the new Prussian overlords increased. But with the modern methods of fascist disciplining, which the Rightists now in control appear to be ready to impose, the masses may have considerable difficulty in making their sentiments known. What is likely to count for some time to come is the feelings of the ruling Rightists.

In this regard it may be noted that the French financial and heavy industry interests have shown surprisingly little alarm at the prospect of being under the wing of Germany, with whom they had not, until the outbreak of war, ceased to have a pleasant and profitable business relationship. Indeed, they had evinced far more alarm at the leftward tendencies of the Third Republic than at the oncoming legions of Naziism.

Threat of Latin Bloc

But side by side with the present understanding between the French Rightists and the German Nazis is another movement far more grave from Britain's point of view and far more likely to convince British leaders that entirely new lines of policy must be explored—that is, the movement for a "Latin Bloc."

Under old conditions the alternative to rapprochement between France and Germany has been rapprochement between France and Britain.

But today, should the French Rightists break with the Germans, another alternative, equally distasteful to Britain, arises in a possible bloc composed of France, Italy, and Spain.

For some time prominence has been given in France to reports that Premier Mussolini was leaning toward a Latin bloc as a counterweight to the Nazi empire. The proposal had been repeatedly aired in such Rightist French papers as the Temps, the Journal, and the Petit Journal. The Paris-Soir has persisted in trying to show the reasonableness of the dictators. Signor Mussolini conspicuously acted up to this reputation for reasonableness in the moderation of his armistice terms to the French, claiming merely territory conquered by Fascist troops.

The Latin bloc, moreover, offers prospects that are highly attractive to certain elements in French political life.

It would embrace the three Latin people, who together command the bulk of the Mediterranean seaboard, who are all jealous of the British hold on such strategic points as Gibraltar, Egypt, and Palestine. They are people who have all had long associations with Roman Catholicism and might expect the full approval of the Vatican to their closer association. On the whole, too, it commends itself favorably to the extremely active Royalists of France.

Groundwork Constructed

When therefore Marshal Philippe Pétain, Pierre Laval, and Paul Baudouin, and other members of the new Rightist government announced totalitarian moves for the French and punishment for leaders of the Third Republic, there was reason to suppose that these leaders, while conforming to the wishes of the German conqueror, were also casting an eye beyond to a time when they might be in sight of alignments with Italian facism.

The ground for a possible Latin bloc has not been without previous preparation. Marshal Pétain, in his 12 months' residence in Spain as French Ambassador, succeeded in cementing closely the ties between Rightist France and Fascist Spain. Vice-Premier Laval has been actively working since 1935 for an understanding with Italy. In a personal visit to Signor Mussolini during his premiership in that year, he arranged an accord, which was said to have governed his stand against impeding Italy's invasion of Ethiopia. The details of the agreement have never been divulged.

Foreign Minister Baudouin, as representative of the Bank of Indo-China, has had close associations with Italy, particularly during his mission to Italy last year on behalf of Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, another industrious worker for friendship with Fascism.

These and other amicable relationships between influential figures in French politics and the Fascist leaders of Italy and Spain have at least paved the way for a Latin-Mediterranean accord at some favorable opportunity in the future.

Whether some action on the part of the German overlord will remove that opportunity for some time to come, remains to be seen.

Blame Thrown on Britain

In any event, however, the prospects of Britain seeing its old friend of the Entente return to the fold have become exceedingly remote.

Steps to make a breach between the two neighbors have been clearly evident in recent weeks. Carefully worked up propaganda has thrown the blame for the French collapse on ineffective British help. The bitterness over surrender of the French fleet, over the lack of provision for the many thousands of foreigners who had taken refuge in France, the final recall of the French Ambassador from London have effectually cut most of the ties between the two nations.

When Marshal Pétain addressed the French Pariament as a disappearing relic of the Third Republic he said:

"The common life of our nation must now have a new orientation and must be integrated within the continental system of production and exchange."

The meaning of that statement was not lost upon Britain. The prospect of achieving a possible balance in Europe on the old lines of power politics has vanished.

At this critical moment, however, Britain finds itself united in seeking a policy for the future. Old differences between Conservatives who stood firmly by the old faith in national sovereignty, imperial interests, and the fleet—and the progressives pushing forward to collective security, have disappeared. The nation is united on resistance to totalitarian aggression, and it is united in standing for an association of independent nations under some form of central government.

It is Britain's hope that such a policy will appeal not only to all smaller nations, but also presumably to the large majority of people in France and a certain section of the people of Germany. It might also expect political and commercial backing, if not actual participation, from the United States and Pan American nations. It would unquestionably open a new era in line with the highest ideals of the democratic nations.

Consultation Pact

MADRID, July 30 (AP)—Spain and Portugal were linked today by a new pact calling for immediate consultation if either should be threatened with attack.

It was stated the agreement would not affect existing alliances or treaties the countries have with other nations.

[Portugal has been closely linked by treaty with Great Britain since 1703, while Nationalist Spain leans toward the Axis powers, which helped Generalissimo Francisco Franco's forces win the Spanish Civil War.]

The new agreement, signed yesterday as a protocol to the Spanish-Portuguese treaty of friendship and non-aggression concluded March 18, 1939, is effective immediately.

The protocol provides that either of the Iberian Peninsular neighbors may take the initiative in such consultation "whenever events may be foreseen or take place which by their nature may threaten the inviolability of their respective metropolitan territories or constitute a danger for their safety or independence."

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Russian Claims Await Britain's Decision

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30—With awkward angles jutting out all at once in the Balkans, in the Baltic, and in the Pacific, the problem of relations between Britain and Soviet Russia have become the gravest challenge which British diplomacy now has to face.

The dilemma of what to do about the three Baltic countries—Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia—raises the question in acute form. These three states have voted to join the U. S. S. R. Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, has just presented formal notification to the British Foreign Office that he now claims to speak for Kaunas, Tallinn and Riga, as well as for Moscow.

But diplomatic representatives of these Baltic countries have announced that they refuse to recognize the Russian absorption on the grounds that it was brought about by force.

The United States Government, faced with the same problem, has accepted this view. This makes Britain's position all the more difficult. So far the Foreign Office has deferred any decision. But it is generally acknowledged here that the British Government will consider itself obliged to take the opposite line and recognize Russia's right to include Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia among the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Many Difficulties in Way

Britain's position is made doubly difficult by efforts now under way to improve relations between London and Moscow. Reports reaching here indicate that Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, has been making "better progress than could have been expected" in his mission of opening the way for closer co-operation between the Soviets and England. But the difficulties in the path of any real rapprochement are many and enormous.

In the Baltic, for example, there are ominous signs that the absorption of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia by no means marks the end of Joseph Stalin's westward moves. All reports indicate that he is slowly but remorselessly intensifying his demands on Finland. If as there is, unfortunately, some reason to believe this is a prelude to more drastic action, the British Government will again be up against difficult diplomatic decisions.

The Balkan Situation

In the Balkans, the Soviet drive toward the Dardanelles raises an equally puzzling problem. Russian occupation of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina is not believed here to have ended Soviet schemes for Balkan penetration. News of the rapidly growing Communist sentiment in Rumania and Bulgaria is linked with undoubted efforts on the part of Moscow to increase its influence in these countries as a counterweight to Nazi infiltration.

Well-informed quarters here by no means exclude the possibility of some sudden stroke following the present determined Russian pressure in both these countries as well as in Turkey to assure what Moscow calls its outer ring of defenses. There is no doubt that the Soviets are very loath to see the Nazis arrive first at the key position along the Dardanelles which controls Russia's only all-year sea route to the outer world from the Black Sea.

Here Britain's position as a potential ally of Turkey and guarantor of Greece is certain to be directly affected. At the present the Foreign Office attitude is not to discourage these Soviet moves, but on the contrary to endeavor to use friendship with Turkey to draw closer to the Soviets.

Wide Divergence in Views

There is one school of thought which builds great hopes on a clash developing between Germany and Russia in the Balkans—possibly also in the Baltic. But there is another group of British diplomats who are convinced that the Nazis and Soviets will be able to arrange their respective spheres of influence so as to avoid conflict.

Disagreement between these two attitudes is intensified by the social or class issue. This aspect of the problem appears to be assuming more and more importance. Mr. Maisky, for instance, makes no secret of Moscow's reluctance to get together with the British Government as long as it includes such conservatives as Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Sir John Simon, Viscount Halifax, and Sir Kingsley Wood.

At the same time a number of British political leaders, not all of whom can be called "diehard" Conservatives, are very skeptical of real prospects of accord with a country which carried out aggression against Finland and which is bound up to unknown extent with Reichsführer Hitler.

Complications in Far East

The whole question is further complicated by its Far Eastern aspect. The Soviets obviously constitute a valuable counterweight to the Japanese in the Far East. It is largely Soviet assistance which is enabling China to carry on the struggle against Japanese invasion. Yet at the same time Britain hesitates to see Communist influence spreading through China toward India.

In the Pacific, the issue appears likely to become acute soon as a result of Japan's increasingly hostile attitude toward Britain as indicated in the recent arrest of a number of leading British residents in Japan. The Foreign Office takes an extremely serious view of this latest development. There is good reason to believe that Tokyo has been warned that unless there is immediate improvement in the diplomatic atmosphere, the whole question of Anglo-Japanese relations will have to be "reviewed" in London.

Full Support Needed

Should Britain decide to adopt a firmer stand toward Japan, support of the Soviets as well as of the United States in the Pacific would be essential. Yet here again the problem becomes delicate, as relations between Moscow and Washington are far from close. Britain is therefore obliged to tread carefully in this connection so as to avoid antagonizing America by appearing to collaborate too closely with the Soviets.

Thus the entire question of Anglo-Russian relations bristles with thorny puzzles equally difficult to solve and to leave unsolved. The present course of the British Foreign Office seems to be one of passive cautious friendliness. Whether this negative approach will suffice in these days of totalitarian diplomacy is seriously questioned and the demand is growing for a more positive British foreign policy.

Commons Debates In Secret Session

By the Associated Press

London, July 30

The House of Commons laughed at a quip by Prime Minister Churchill when he moved that the foreign affairs debate be held in secret today.

The Prime Minister recalled that a week ago the House indicated its desire for a secret session "so that members of all parties could say what they felt about foreign countries without any danger of adding to the number of those countries with which we are at present at war."

The House voted 200 to 109 for secret debate, sixth secret session of the war.

New Nazi Tie to Slovakia Seen Behind 'Buffer' Plan

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, July 30 (AP)—Appointment of Sano Mach, chief of the pro-Nazi Hlinka Guard, as Interior Minister, was regarded by observers today as evidence of a German attempt to make Slovakia—along with Hungary and Rumania—a political buffer between the Reich and Soviet Russia.

Mr. Mach takes over police powers formerly held by Ferdinand Burchansky, whose resignation as Foreign Minister and Interior Minister was announced by Premier Joseph Tiso, recently returned from conferences in Germany.

Alleged Soviet leanings by Mr. Buchansky were said to have caused disfavor in Berlin. The Foreign Ministry portfolio, it was announced, will be taken by Prof. Vojtech Tuka, a former Interior Minister.

Mr. Mach was expected to launch a vigorous campaign, among other things, to get at the source of mysterious Communist posters reported to have been pasted up at night in various parts of Slovakia on several occasions.

Informed quarters expressed beliefs that the Slovak delegation to Germany was informed that any developing Soviet sympathies or any Pan-Slav movement in Slovakia must be crushed and that Mr. Mach was the man for the job.

Rumania Wavers

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 30 (AP)—Growing popular opposition to further territorial concessions promised today to complicate the Rumanian Government's task of complying with a reported German warning it must settle differences with Hungary and Bulgaria before Sept. 15.

Failure to meet the Nazi deadline, authoritative quarters said, will result in intervention by the Axis powers to impose their own settlement.

Reports of the German warning were circulated as Juliu Maniu, leader of Rumania's powerful Peasant Party, came to the capital from his home in Transylvania to oppose any concessions to Hungary or Bulgaria.

"Nobody can imagine what will happen among the people of Translyvania if any cession is made," he said.

Sources close to the Government previously had indicated Rumania might try a compromise solution of Hungary's claims to Transylvania by offering to cede the three border cities of Satu-Mare, Oradea, and Arad and arranging an exchange of populations in other districts.

Mr. Maniu pointed out Rumania's chief strength in opposing Hungarian and Bulgarian demands lay in Germany's desire to maintain peace in the Balkans.

The Rumanian Government maintained silence on the reported German deadline.

Oil Tax Boost

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 30 (AP)—The Government will move today to increase national revenue by a boost of more than 50 per cent in taxes on oil companies in Rumania, many of which are foreign-owned.

A decree was to be issued increasing the export tax on all petroleum products from 13 to 20 per cent, to be paid by exporting companies since no rise in prices to absorb the tax will be permitted.

Approximately 80 per cent of Rumanian oil is exported.

[Rumanian wells produce somewhat more than 2 per cent of the world's supply of petroleum. The 1927 figure was 26,100,000 barrels].

New M. P. Elected

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Col. Bernard Cruddas, who left his seat in Commons "to do more useful work in the Home Guard," has been succeeded by Robert Scott, Conservative, elected without opposition.

Russian for Letts

BERLIN, July 30 (AP via Radio)—The German wireless reports from Riga that the new Latvian Minister of Education has decreed Russian instead of English shall be taught as a second language in lower and middle schools.

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—The British Foreign Office is reported to be studying a Soviet Russian protest against Britain's "freezing" of balances credited to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in British banks.

Several millions of pounds of British property and investments in the Baltic States are said to be involved in nationalization measures taken in that area.

Belgian 'Volunteers' In Nazi Job Camp

BERLIN, July 30 (AP)—The first labor camp for "volunteer" Belgian workers was reported yesterday by D. N. B., German news agency, to have started operations at Limal, near Wavre, southeast of Brussels.

D. N. B. said the camp was intended as a model to be studied for the best routine for other such camps, and provided:

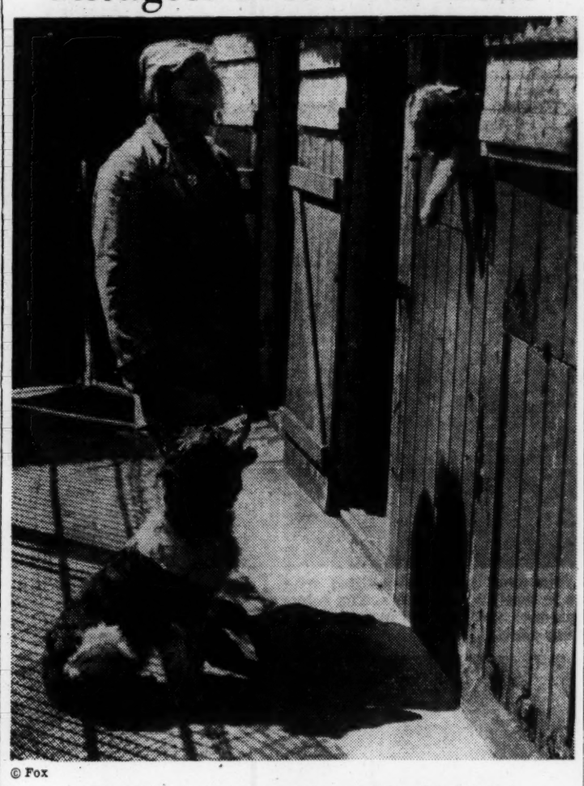
Five and a half to six hours' work each day; additional time set aside for sports, gardening, and physical culture. A small wage is paid enrollees.

Browder Asks High Court To Set Aside Verdict

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, has petitioned the Supreme Court to set aside his conviction on a charge of falsifying a passport.

Mr. Browder was convicted in the Federal Court of southern New York and sentenced to two years imprisonment and fined $2,000.

Refugees From War Zone



© Fox

Wire-haired Terrier Greets New Arrival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Eighty-six dogs from devastated Netherlands, Belgian, and French villages are being cared for at the Blue Cross Kennels at Woolwich, England, quarantine quarters of Our Dumb Friends League. These are some of those which were brought to England by the British Expeditionary Force, or by refugee families, after the evacuation of Dunkirk. The law requires that they must spend six months in quarantine.

Even 10 days after the evacuation, letters were being received by the League telling of canine refugees which had been taken to other parts of the British Isles. Where there was an owner or someone who would be responsible for them, arrangements were made immediately for them to be rounded up and quarantined.

Some refugee families already have claimed their pets which will be handed over to them where possible at the end of six months. Other dogs are being adopted and paid for by English friends who have promised to give them a home if they are not claimed. Some of the dogs have been paid for in advance for the whole period of their stay at the kennels. The charge to an "adopter" is at the reduced rate of 5s. a week. The usual kennel charge is 1s. 6d. a day.

During the period of evacuation of the B. E. F. the staff of the Kennels received telegrams hourly asking them to go to certain stations to collect dogs. Summonses came from the railway companies, from the police, and from other authorities who had put dogs on the trains at the Channel ports.

Many soldiers in the B. E. F. managed to save animals and bring them over. The story is told of one small Alsatian who swam out from the shore to a boat which was putting off with British soldiers on board. A Tommy dived overboard and got the dog safely into the boat.

Refugees Arrive in Canada

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT (AP)—Two ships carrying nearly 2,000 war refugees from England, among them Mrs. W. Somerset Maugham, wife of the British author, arrived safely here.

More than 1,000 of the passengers were children. Mrs. Maugham said she would travel through Canada and the United States and keep parents in England advised of the welfare of their children.

Ranee in America

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT (AP)—The Ranee of Sarawak, en route to New York "on a good-will tour" and a hoped-for interview with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on the plan for removing children from the British Isles, arrived here on a refugee ship.

"What Canada and America have done for us in Britain is terrific," she said, "and I am going to lecture, expressing my appreciation for it."

"There is no panic in England," she told interviewers.

After her visit to the United States, the Ranee hopes to visit her husband, Sir Charles Viner Brooke, the white Rajah of Sarawak, a British-protected state in Borneo.

Rhode Island Plan

LONDON (AP)—Employees of the Universal Winding Company of Providence, R. I., have offered to take children of the company's Manchester, Eng., staff for the duration of the war in line with plans for giving English children war havens.

Some of the 80 employees in Manchester already have approved the scheme, which would put the children in homes of people similar to their own and give sons an opportunity for training in a plant similar to their fathers' place of employment.

Discussions begun in London this week may settle details and provide for a spread of the idea to other factory groups.

Argentina to Aid

BUENOS AIRES, July 30 (AP)—The Argentine Government has offered refuge to children from Europe's belligerent countries provided they are sent to friends of their parents.

World Trade Still Swiss Hope

BERN, Switzerland, July 30 (AP)—German press suggestions that Switzerland had best incorporate its economy into the vital space of "Greater Germany" had led Swiss newspapers to reply that "our vital space is the entire world."

There was a lot in what the press said too, for up until now Switzerland has lived on her foreign trade.

Most of Switzerland's national income comes from importing raw materials and exporting manufactured articles. Her peacetime per capita trade was greater than that of any other nation in the world prior to September, 1939.

Said Le Democrat of Delemont, after quoting the German "invitation":

"Our compatriots will be unanimous, we believe, in declining this invitation with thanks.

"The position of the Confederation between three great powers each of which has a coast is by no means desperate and we see no reason to change the system."

There the writer touched on Switzerland's main mid-war hope—that the Confederation can walk the tightrope between Rome and Berlin, with what economic aid she can get from defeated France, without joining either camp.

"The present state of affairs makes our trade with the German Empire take first place in our foreign trade," the newspaper continued.

"But we have no intention of placing all our eggs in one basket and want to maintain trade relations with largest possible number of foreign nations so that, if one of them is hit by an economic crisis we can turn toward others."

Degrelle Rises in Nazi Favor

BERN, Switzerland, July 30 (AP)—Freed from prison in the French Pyrenees, Léon Degrelle, long-time leader of an aggressive Fascist minor party in Belgium, was reported last night to be on his way back to Belgium—possibly to head a new pro-German government.

Word reaching the Swiss frontier indicated that M. Degrelle's release was effected at German request; that the man whose pro-Nazi Rexist Party bid for power before the war, then lost in the elections, might become premier in his German-occupied homeland.

These reports hinted that King Leopold, whose surrender precipitated the Allies' defeat in Flanders, would remain King of the Belgians and would be asked to approve M. Degrelle as his Premier.

With 2,000 of his followers, M. Degrelle was arrested because of known pro-Nazi sympathies May 10, the day Adolf Hitler smashed into the Low Countries.

Repeatedly arrested and fined for inciting disorders or committing slander, M. Degrelle built his party to importance by constant campaigning.

He started with a drive against political corruption, then attacked Roman Catholic political leaders.

His party won some voice in Parliament, but always was a minor party.

M. Degrelle demanded establishment of a Belgian corporate state patterned after Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy.

Suez Control Helps Britain Split Italians

SUEZ, Egypt, July 30 (AP)—Britain is holding airtight control of this vital gateway of world commerce, thus tightening the noose about Italy's African colonies and strangling her attempts to transport badly needed war materials and reinforcements to Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia.

The British contraband operations are like a three-edged blade. The Italians are prevented from getting help via the Suez Canal, shipments Italy-bound from the Far East are blocked, and far South along the African coastline ships trying to edge their way up to Eritrea and Italian Somaliland are stalked by British warships.

Since Italy's entrance into the war none of her ships has passed through the Canal.

Naval authorities disclosed today that the Italian steamer Verbania, 6,000 tons, carrying a cargo valued at $600,000, is held at Port Said. Loaded with foodstuffs intended for the Italian force in Ethiopia, it was seized enroute from Suez soon after the Italian declaration of war. The crew of 40 has been interned.

British say their control of the Canal and water south of it has been so successful that serious difficulties have arisen in the Italian colonies, where lack of supplies hampers Italian operations and the guerilla warfare of Ethiopian tribesmen is making matters worse with destructive raids on military supply depots.

Egyptian control of the Suez Canal in order to solve the "difficult position" arising from French defeat is urged by the influential Cairo newspaper Al Wafd Elmisri.

The newspaper disclosed that the Egyptian Government had raised funds to pay the salaries of employees of the Canal who previously had been paid by the French Administration.

Referring to a reported financial agreement concluded between Egypt and Britain, the newspaper said this precluded the possibility that the canal bonds held by the French Government would be turned over to Italy.

Red Legation in Rumania: Swank and Contradictions

BUCHAREST (AP)—When you push through the glass doors of the Russian legation on Bucharest's treelined Chaussee Kisselef, you enter an Alice-in-Wonderland of paradox and contradiction.

Nowhere in southeastern Europe is there a legation to compare with this new Soviet edifice on which a small army of men labored for more than two years.

Here is none of the office building atmosphere of American legations—none of the Victorian stuffiness of English diplomatic quarters.

The Russians have gone in for swank. Their new legation looks exactly like a Hollywood version of what a legation looks like.

Floodlights play on the half-block-long building, as sleek cars drive up, and footmen open the door, and attendants take your hat, and you gasp at the chrome and scarlet and glitter around you.

Your feet sink into deep plush carpets while your eyes rest on pictures of the Russian proletariat—workmen stripped to the waist as they labor for the glory of the state.

A Paradox

You eat caviar and foie gras while Soviet enthusiasts tell you about equality of life in the land of the hammer and sickle.

You sit in deep, comfortable chairs in the legation's own cinema hall encircled by royal purple hangings, while you watch a movie of the battle for existence on the bare steppes of the Ukraine.

You look at massive chandeliers of cut crystal, at overstuffed furniture covered with scarlet and gold brocade, at the cutaways of Russian diplomats, and the silks and satins of their wives—and it brings back pictures of the splendor of the Russian court in the days of Czars.

Men in impeccable attire, women in gorgeous gowns talk about Marx and Stalin.

Which One?

One of Rumania's most celebrated "leftists" paces up and down in front of a fifty-foot table filled with mignons, delicate pastries, finger-sized sandwiches, cakes of a hundred shapes and sizes, trying to decide which delicacy to sample.

The hundred or more guests file into the cinema hall, lights are dimmed and for 15 minutes the military might of the Soviet is paraded across the screen—tanks, guns, planes, streets solid black with soldiers.

Whatever tension anyone felt vanishes as the title of a Soviet drama is flashed onto the screen. The audience relaxes to learn of romance in 1940 Russia—the story of a homely automobile mechanic who would never be mistaken for Robert Taylor, for a female tractor driver, who wears grimy overalls throughout the sequences, and looks for all the world exactly like you would expect a girl to look who had spent her best years driving a tractor.

Climax to Film

The high point of the film came when she discovered that he could fix a carburetor whose troubles no one else could fathom.

From here on things happened rapidly. Not to be outdone by mere man, she hopped into the driver's seat of the tractor and ordered six cultivators hitched on behind—to the complete amazement of the "supers" who stood around gasping. Then she roared off in a cloud of dust. Six cultivators! It was made clear even to those who understand neither the Russian words nor the Rumanian captions that no one else in Russia had ever before pulled more than five cultivators with one tractor.

It was obvious to the whole audience that no young Russian—no matter how great his loyalty to his carburetors and to his state—could help being overcome with tenderness for a girl who could drive a tractor with six cultivators hitched on behind.

The final touch was pure Hollywood. Soft music. House lights.

Canada Plans Big Army; 32,000 Already Overseas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 30 (AP)—Considering the possibility of building up a Canadian army of 1,000,000, the war services Minister, James G. Gardiner, told the House of Commons today that every unmarried man in the Dominion between the ages of 21 and 45 might be compelled to undergo 30 days' military training.

"There is no reason," he said, "why Canada should not train an army of 1,000,000 men under this system and still operate her industry and primary production to meet demands upon it."

National registration is to be conducted Aug. 19-21. Canada's 243 electoral districts will be the basis for the registration.

"It is possible," he said, "that requirements of the Department of National Defense will be satisfied by the calling up of single men from 21 to 35, and it may not have to go beyond that the first year."

Between the ages of 18 and 44, he said, Canada has 1,198,000 unmarried men.

Jobs to Be Retained

All employers will be required, under penalty, to re-employ any drafted employee at the end of his training.

The Munitions Minister, C. D. Howe, told the House that Canadian airplane factories were expected to produce warplanes at the rate of 360 per month by 1941, and tanks at the rate of 30 monthly as soon as plant equipment is completed. He outlined plans for rifle and artillery plants, and for a naval artillery factory costing $10,000,000 which he said would be the largest and most modern in the British Empire.

Canada probably is leading all countries in the production of motorized equipment, he said, and is building large plants for the manufacture of chemicals and explosives. Mr. Howe reported, however, that it had been decided not to attempt the manufacture of airplane engines.

The report of Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Howe rounded up a review of war activities by members of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Cabinet.

The Defense Minister, Col. James L. Ralston, speaking at yesterday's session of Parliament, announced that 32,000 Canadian troops were at present quartered in Britain, Iceland, and the West Indies. He stated that no additional troops would be sent out at present, as there is no shortage of man power in Britain. Canada's present military strength is 134,000 troops under arms, he said.

There are about 50,000 more men in the nonpermanent active militia and about 30,000 will be called for training each month under the National Registration Plan, he stated.

In regard to defence of Canada, the Minister said that the Joint Staffs Committee have a plan prepared, submitted, and approved for the proper defense of the country involving complete co-operation of the three services.

Foresees Offensive

He also announced plans for an Eastern Military Command in the Maritime Provinces, with jurisdiction over Canadian troops there and an outpost duty in Newfoundland, Iceland, and the West Indies. He explained this Command would co-ordinate defenses against any possible attack.

In a program to make Canada self-sufficient in war supplies, Mr. Ralston announced a large rifle factory would be started soon. Canada already has equipped its first overseas divisions with home-produced Bren machine guns.

"No war can be won by defensive measures alone. The time will surely come," Defense Minister Ralston said, "when we will take the offensive and when the Empire beyond the seas will side by side with Britain deliver the decisive blows which will liberate the world. . . ." The final task of Canada is to train and equip its fighting forces so they will be ready "to put the full strength of this young country into those decisive blows."

Air Minister C. G. Power informed the House that Canada would spend $64,000,000 more for air services in the fiscal year 1940-41 than the estimates announced last month and expressed confidence the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, for which Canada has assumed responsibility, would constitute "Canada's most important contribution" to the war.

Legation Is Opened By U. S. in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, July 30 (AP)—Clarence Gauss, first United States Minister to Australia, has established a temporary Chancellery and Legation in this capital city.

He will occupy two of the finest houses in the capital, the Chancellery being established in a home owned by J. B. Brigden, Secretary of the Commonwealth Department of Supply, and the Legation in the home of Sir Harry Sheehan, Governor of the Commonwealth Bank. Both owners have been transferred to Melbourne to do war work.

The permanent legation building will be situated between the residence of Prime Minister Menzies and a building at present occupied by Charles J. Burchell, Canadian High Commissioner here.

Rock-Drilling 'Champ' Wins $100 in 10 Minutes

BOULDER, Colo., July 30 (AP)—Fred Dopp of Jamestown, Colo., struck pay dirt at only 143/8 inches.

The trick is that, working alone with hand tools, he drilled a hole that deep into hard granite in 10 minutes. The payoff was $100 first prize in the "world championship rock drilling contest" at Boulder's Pay Dirt Powwow.

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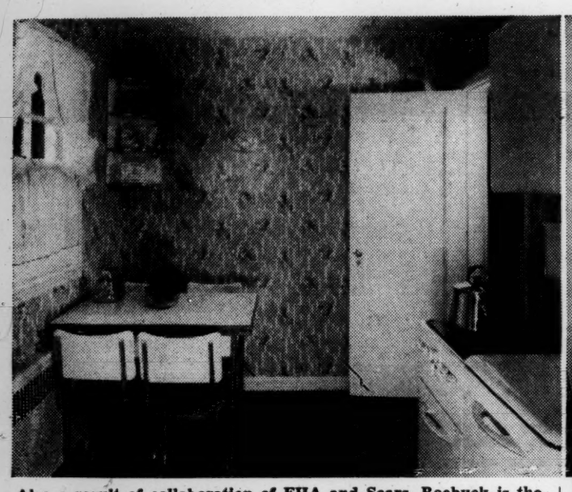
Decorative Arts Antiques

Budgeted Furnishings in Small Homes at New York Fair

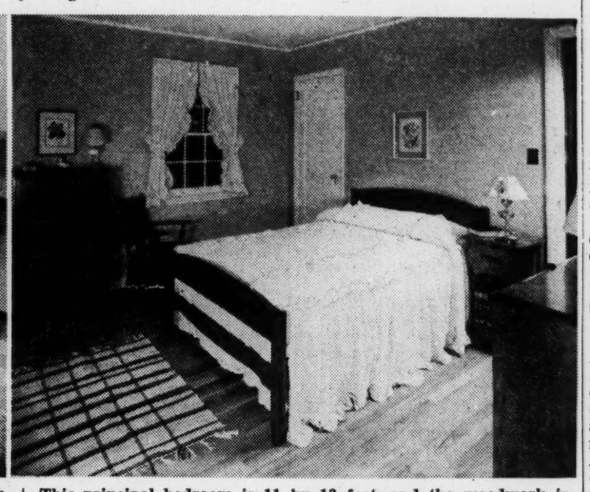
Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page



Also a result of collaboration of FHA and Sears, Roebuck is the four-room house that cost $2,500 to build. The stove and refrigerator are run by gas; wall paper has green and red figure; metal furniture is red and white. Total for four-room outfitting is $816.

The small bedroom of this $2,500 four-room house is outfitted with narrow, space-saving beds, attractive to small boys or girls. The colors are blue for the walls, the bedspreads rose and white. The same floral chintz is used at the window and on the chair.



This principal bedroom is 11 by 13 feet, and the woodwork is painted white. As might be expected, things are extremely simple here, suiting a family with about $1,500 annual income. Curtains have small red figures; the rug, red stripes. Brown furniture.

Antiquing in the South

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II

Another day covered Annapolis, which has been called the most truly Colonial city in America. King George, Prince George, Duke of Gloucester, any one of these streets will take you past houses dating back to pre-Revolutionary days. The Hammond-Harwood House on King George Street has been restored and is open to the public.

It was designed and built in 1774 by Matthew Buckland, an American architect, for Matthias Hammond, an active Son of Liberty. The carvings on the front doorway, windows, mantelpieces, and cornices are exceptionally fine. A block front chest, a Queen Anne highboy, four delicately carved chairs—these are but a few of the unusual pieces which furnish this colonial museum of St. Johns College.

With true southern hospitality we were entertained by Miss Walton, whose house dated back to 1696, and contained miniatures, paintings, Chippendale chairs, a table which had been used on the frigate Constitution, and innumerable other treasures, many of which had come down to their present owner from Henry E. Ballard, Commodore on the Constitution. Hospitable and generous in sharing their treasures with others, I cannot speak strongly enough of the kindness and friendliness of the southern people.

A third day can be spent profitably in Baltimore; in fact, a month would still leave some treasures to be seen, for the city abounds in antiques. But before reaching there, stop at Mary W. Townsend's Antique Shop at 1105 Frederick Avenue, Catonsville. Driving into the yard a white-haired Negro opened the door, inviting us to come in and look all around as his "Missy" had gone up town. Butler as well as cook, he showed us about, every room filled with fine pieces, of southern States, Philadelphia, and even New England. Miss Townsend, returned from her shopping, told the history of several pieces. A set of "barrel" chairs with original decoration were interesting as perhaps being a distinct southern type of furniture. She dispelled the illusions by saying she had purchased them in Providence, R. I., adding that it was becoming increasingly difficult to purchase good furniture in the South. Told of the hospitality of her old butler, she said that he had been with her for years and was the true ante-bellum type. That very morning when she had started for market he had followed to her automobile to ask, "Missy, is ya got yere hanky?"

Then to Baltimore, with its cheerful, red brick buildings and row after row of faultlessly scrubbed white marble steps. The finest of all its fine houses is undoubtedly Homewood, built for Charles Carroll, Jr. by his father, Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence. It stands in the grounds of the Johns Hopkins University, looking serenely down on the rushing traffic of one of Baltimore's busiest thoroughfares.

A few years ago Mr. and Mrs. Francis Garvan of New York provided generous funds for restoring it as near as possible to its original condition. Inside as well as out, the impression is one of formality. Ceilings, doorways, and windows are high; plaster cornices and trim of carved wood carry a wealth of ornamentation. The furnishings selected by Mr. Garvan, although the work of American cabinetmakers, reflect the Directoire and Empire periods, much of it from the workshop of Duncan Phyfe. Persistent search for the original furniture bought for Homewood resulted in nothing of unquestioned authenticity. Five portraits hang on the walls, one of the Signer himself by Vanderlyn, Washington by Joseph Wright, Washington by Savage, Lafayette by Jouett, and Chief Justice Marshall. The furniture, hangings, paintings, and porcelain here have been loaned from the Garvan collection at Yale University.

Bright Walls Go With Dark Trim

If your living room has dark brown woodwork and it seems inadvisable to paint it a lighter color, complement it with other rich hues for a pleasantly colorful effect. One decorator, by balancing harmony of tone without a dominating color, achieved this very pleasant room:

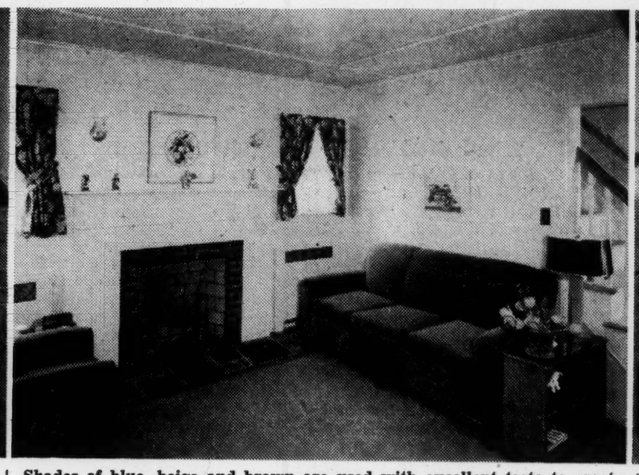
The walls were painted buff, which blended well with the brown woodwork and the raisin colored rug. Draperies figured with brown, white and gold combined the main colors of the furniture upholstery. Inside of the bookshelves were painted nasturtium color, to match the seats of the ivory-toned game chairs, grouped with their table in a corner of the room.

A lighter shade of brown than the woodwork covered the major pieces of furniture, including the davenport which holds gold colored pillows. The settees were covered with a pale, blue-green fabric, and the interior of the secretary painted to match. A white chair, white lamps and white framed prints on the wall introduce a livening effect.

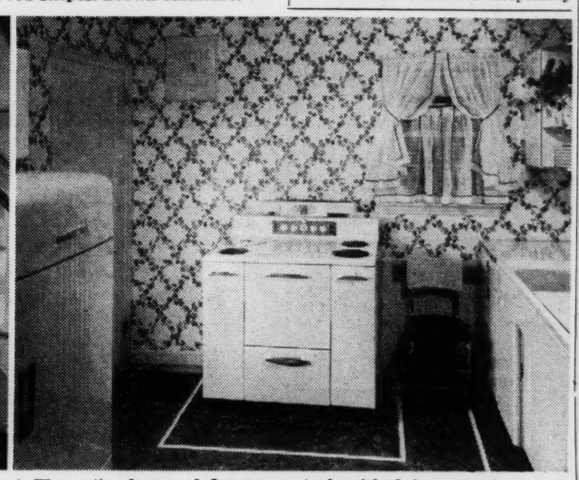
Jamaican Shutters

From old Jamaica we may borrow an idea for painting shutters. There they paint the frame of the shutters white, the slats green.

In the $3,100, five-room house, planned by FHA, at the New York Fair and furnished by Sears-Roebuck, the master bedroom, 10 by 12 feet, has light brown furniture, dark brown arm-chair with yellow trimming to match walls. Seersucker curtains are brown and white stripes; bedspread, white chenille.



Shades of blue, beige and brown are used with excellent taste to create an effect of modest living-room comfort and simplicity. Walls are soft pink beige similar to the floor; upholstered pieces are in soft blue; flowered chintz draperies enliven the windows; maple furniture is medium brown.



The entire house of five rooms is furnished for a total cost of $1,190. The kitchen is a very cheerful one, with its black marbled linoleum set off by green striping. Floral wall paper and white organdy curtains add gaiety. Electric refrigerator and stove are latest models, and are included in the total figure given above.

Two Low Cost Houses Furnished for Cozy Living

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A greeting to small houses in general and in particular to the two built at the New York World's Fair under the supervision of the N. Y. Housing Administration, and furnished by Sears, Roebuck & Co.!

Colonial in style and walled with asbestos shingles, whose gleaming white is set off by a multi-colored roof and green blinds, they look as if they were proud of their location, which is Rainbow Drive, and knew themselves to be the pots of gold at the foot of the bow. A just claim to this distinction exists, for the Housing Administration has constructed them skillfully, while "Sears" has furnished them with comfort and charm at prices favorable to hoarding.

The smaller home—four rooms and a bath—was built for $2,500; the larger one, which adds a dining room, enlarges the kitchenette into a kitchen and makes a donation of a few extra feet to every room, for $3,100. Both are bungalows, and although cellars have not been excavated at the Fair, they are included in the specifications.

The cost of the furnishings are proportionate to the architectural outlay. The smaller home was equipped for $816.18; the larger one for $1,189.93. All the figures demonstrate the possible economic and aesthetic value of mass production and distribution. Moreover, the objects and materials are available almost anywhere in the United States.

In both interiors the partitions are wallboard, the floors fir, and the ceilings are eight feet high. The furniture is maple throughout, and despite the feeling that greater variety in decorative effects would be welcome, the fact that maple is not a veneer but solid, and is good for long, hard wear, justifies its somewhat monotonous use here. Also, it means that pieces can be interchanged between rooms. In the smaller domicile the style is early American; in the larger one there is a slight approach toward modern forms, but the wood is still molasses-colored, not bleached to the honey tone that has been so much seen lately.

Basic Plan, the Same

The houses have the same floor plan, the rooms radiating from a vestibule in which is a good-sized linen closet. The living room of the four-room bungalow measures 11 by 14 feet, and is so furnished as to increase its apparent space. The pieces are small, and so far as practicable of almost uniform height. In their total effect, too, the colors are retreating, for the browns are opened up by areas of yellow and accents in turquoise.

Similar ideas are applied to the master bedroom, measuring 11 by 13 feet, where there is nothing towering or obtrusive and where blue in a number of tones is contrasted with red, cooled with white. The paint is white; the rag rug white with red stripes; the curtains and bedspread white seersucker, that most facile of all fabrics to launder. There is an adequate closet which solves the problem of garments.

In the children's room, measuring 10 by 11 feet, floor space is saved by a double-decker bed, with a ladder for ascent and descent. The kitchenette, 8 by 10 feet, is supplied with a gas stove, gas refrigerator and excellent shelf and storage room. Cheerful wall paper with its design of fruits in green and red, relieves the laboratory appearance and provides a pleasant nook for informal family meals.

The exterior walls of the larger home are of white clapboard; otherwise the construction is the same as that of its neighbor. The living room, 12 by 14 feet, has a fireplace for wood or coal, with a nice mantel. The furniture is larger and more formal, including a couch and arm chair upholstered in blue. Occasional chairs and a table are gaily painted with Regency stripes. Light-colored walls in pinkish beige and a rug of the same general tone, extend the seeming space. Blue, brown and beige unite in the chintz of the high window curtains and in various accessories and ornaments.

The master bedroom, 10 by 12 feet, turns back to browns. Here they are modified by green and white and the room seems enlarged by yellow walls. The children's room, 11 by 12½, is daintier, more mature and sophisticated than the nursery of the double-decker, and has white walls and crisp white organdy curtains.

The kitchen, 7 by 10 feet, is planned as a workroom, so far as its equipment is concerned, but looks friendly and sociable with a floral wall paper, a black marble linoleum floor with green stripings and frilly white curtains.

The Houses Are Homes

Already these two little houses have become homes, though temporary ones. In various localities in the United States "typical American families" are chosen competitively through newspaper campaigns, and then transported by the Ford Motor Company from wherever they live to the Fair. Two families come at a time, and on their arrival are welcomed by Mr. Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the World's Fair Board of Directors, who presents each with a one-week lease. Over each bungalow is then raised the flag of the family's native state, while mother, father and the children begin seriously to keep house. As seriously, that is, as is permitted by the full program and exciting itinerary planned by the Fair management for their enjoyment.

Room-by-room and total costs of the completely furnished model homes:

$3,100 Model Home	
Living Room	$279.84
Breakfast Room	122.50
Kitchen	531.64
Bathroom	*12.16
Master Bedroom	127.05
Child's Bedroom	116.74
Total	$1,189.93

*Does not include plumbing fixtures.

$2,500 Model Home	
Living Room	$223.85
Kitchen	333.21
Bathroom	*13.75
Master Bedroom	131.85
Child's Bedroom	113.52
Total	$816.18

*Does not include plumbing fixtures.

Old Papier-Mâché of Kashmir Has a Modern Substitute

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Multan Cantt, India

Although its making is practised here and there all over India by Kashmiris settled in various localities papier-mâché is produced on a commercial scale in Srinagar only.

The influence of the outside world on the art wares of Kashmir has not, on the whole, proved beneficial. There is a saying that when taxation went, the prosperity of a city went also. This means that the removal of taxation led to the breaking up of what were practically guilds, sanctioned and protected by the State. Without tax outsiders rushed in, and competition immediately reduced the price of art wares.

Old and New Differ Greatly

Until quite recently, it may be said, only two or three fairly distinctive patterns were employed by the papier-mâché workers of the "Happy Valley." Modern stuff has multiplied with each step in its downward career. The two chief forms of the old school were the minute rose pattern, and the pale-colored "shawl" pattern. So completely have these disappeared that it may be correct to say that when Kashmir thinks of reviving its former beautiful art of papier-mâché, it will have to seek in the museums of Europe and America for the best models.

Another and even more serious fact may be mentioned—that by far the major portion of the "papier-mâché" of Kashmir at the present is simply painted wood. This has cheapened the cost of production and altered the entire character of the goods.

In its true form, Kashmir papier-mâché differs considerably from that of Europe. The paper is never reduced wholly to a pulp. It is simply softened and pasted together, layer upon layer, within a mould, and subjected to repeated slow dryings until the object attains the correct shape and requisite thickness. While moist, the papier-mâché is wrapped round with a thin muslin rag and covered with a layer of a dressing material, said to be plaster-of-Paris. The article is next smoothed and rubbed down till it is given the required uniform surface to allow application of the ground color. When this is dry, the pattern is painted in water colors, and when thoroughly set is glazed with the purest and most transparent varnish procurable. This is usually made from copal dissolved in turpentine.

Flat objects, such as picture frames, screens and the like, are now almost the only articles produced. In these the coating of the wood with a thin layer of pulp, or dressing the surface in the true papier-mâché manner, has practically been abandoned. Kashmir papier-mâché has, therefore, come to mean a particular kind of painted and varnished woodwork.

Decorative Treatment

Some years ago, and even today in some places, a beautiful style of work is carried out. This consists of bunches of small red roses and birds clustered together over the surface, according to the scheme of shape and color. The flowers most popular in this work are the cherry-blossom, the double anemone, the tulip and the rose, flowers with which many of the native workers are probably unfamiliar. Other popular patterns are Gold Arabesque. This is rendered on a dull gray or brown ground color.

Yarkand pattern, has a dark background with gold rosettes arranged spirally from numerous centers all over the surface; white flowers are drawn, as it were, on the top of the gold foliage.

Formerly a large percentage of the Kashmir work consisited of articles painted in cream and gold scroll with bright border patterns, usually in pale blue. There are, also many designs in use.

Wahida Aziz

Photo by Wahida Aziz, The Christian Science Monitor

A native of Kashmir decorating a vase of wood, other objects of his handiwork placed in view. This craft imitates the effect of old-time papier-mâché, far more beautiful and costly to make.

Is your upstairs comfortable
under the summer sun?

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'Nobody's Children' Completes First Coast-to-Coast Year

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Solely educational, and presented as a means of arousing the interest of radio listeners in child welfare problems in their own communities, "Nobody's Children" has just rounded out its first year of public service on a coast-to-coast network.

Radiocast from Los Angeles, it is one program on which motion picture stars ask for a place as voluntary guest artists, co-starring with children at the Children's Home Society, where the program originates.

Walter White, Jr., originator of the program, stresses the fact that the program is unique in that it does not seek homes for children, but that its purpose is to present the problems of the homeless child and discussions of adoption laws in various States.

"In the vast quantity of mail that swamps the radio station each week, we receive many letters from listeners telling how our program inspired them to take an interest in child welfare work, and in many instances to adopt children in their own communities," Mr. White said. Cash donations are not accepted and many have to be returned each week.

Georgia Fifield, Hollywood radio player, enacts the principal role of Jane Brenton, and introduces several children each week from the Children's Home Society—but the case histories of these children are never discussed in their presence.

"Nobody's Children," which is aired over the coast-to-coast Mutual network from KHJ, Sundays, from 1 to 1:30 p. m., Pacific time, has featured Pat O'brien, Rosalind Russell, Madeleine Carroll, Bob Hope, Burns and Allen, Jack Benny and Mary Livingstone, Fay Bainter, Una Merkel, the Lane Sisters, James Cagney and Robert Montgomery in its casts.

The 'Duke' on 'Swing'

Swing music is very definitely an expression of American culture, believes "Duke" Ellington, American Negro popular band leader whose work is familiar to radio and records.

This band leader, whose style of playing is adored by the legion of "hot jazz" fans, yet whose compositions have won the respect of serious musicians, thinks that swing music expresses the sentiments of the great majority of American people. It is the medium whereby the everyday man and woman finds it possible to express all those feelings which constitute daily life, he thinks.

Discrediting the popular belief that swing or jazz was derived from Negro spirituals, Edward Kennedy Ellington, who will always be known as the "Duke," says that it was born in the workfields of the South. Later, he believes, when the Negroes began to be able to read the Bible the religious element in the work songs began to creep in.

The rhythm element in the work songs, however, developed. Mr. Ellington says, until it became a healthy, flourishing, though unwritten, music. With the advent of emancipation, the younger generation of Negroes began to imbue their music with some spirit of opposition, excitement and gaiety, he says.

Mr. Ellington believes that the first evidence of music with such tempo was the "cake walk." Then came the Spanish-American War, and with it, carried along in its wake, there appeared the "blues" or lament, he says.

These blues songs were taken up by the white man, printed, and in a very short time attained a tremendous peak of popularity, Mr. Ellington says. They expressed emotions which were common to and familiar to all classes of persons, he believes. Once these songs were printed by the white man, and in white idiom, they no longer belonged solely to the Negro—they became American—Mr. Ellington says. Thus the first evidence of American jazz had found its beginning and in no time became the dominating popular music, or folk music, of the American people, according to Mr Ellington.

Jazz itself has gone through many stages since, Mr. Ellington says, and has been labeled in many ways and today it is known as swing music.

Musical opinion rates the compositions of Duke Ellington in the forefront of modern musical development. Though he has ground out dance melodies as an exclusive recording artist for RCA Victor, his composition, "Solitude," won the $2,500 prize offered by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Fortune Magazine has hailed him as the only man who has originated anything lasting in jazz music. Hoagy Carmichael, composer of the popular "Star Dust," stated that "Ellington has given us practically the only new ideas we have had for three years." Constant Lambert, English conductor, and music critic of the London Referee, has called him "probably the first composer of real character to come out of America."

Mexican Charm in California

Scene at Padua Hills Theater Near Claremont

Plays featuring authentic customs and costumes of widely-differing regions of Mexico are presented.

Pacific Coast Is Catching Large Share of U. S. Travel

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A large volume of America's tourist travel is heading for the Pacific Coast this summer. Major transportation companies report a sharp upturn in travel during July and anticipate even a greater increase during August.

Southern California has planned a series of colorful events for its 1940 visitors. One of the outstanding attractions is the typical Mexican street carnival in which all comers may participate. The street carnival which features novel songs and dances is presented throughout Mexico each year and is authentically duplicated by the Mexican players of Padua Hills Theater near Claremont, California.

Surrounded by Eucalyptus trees and a hundred-year-old olive grove, guests of Padua Hills enjoy the mountain surroundings of the San Bernardino foothill mesa and watch colorfully dressed scions of Mexican-Californians perform the steps and sing the song of their ancestral fiestas.

Descendants of Mexican pioneers of California participate in a year-round series of plays of old Mexico and early California at the theater, mingle with guests to explain the traditions of Mexico.

New Coach Record

Pennsylvania Railroad's luxury all-coach overnight train between New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, has established new records for coach travel between America's three largest cities by carrying a total of more than 132,000 passengers during its first year of operation. So popular has the Trail Blazer service proven that the Pennsylvania Railroad has decided to extend its operation to Washington, D. C., and Baltimore.

Gaspe Peninsula

While there is no rail service around the Gaspe Peninsula the Canadian National Railways has made arrangements with a motor tour line at Mont Joli, Quebec, for a series of daily motor tours around the Peninsula for the remainder of the summer. Private cars will be used in this service and the trips will range from three to four days in length. The motor roads skirt the water nearly all the way; first along the Gulf of St. Lawrence and by the shores of the Bay of Chaleur.

Bone Money

Down in the South Sea Islands, about 600 miles southwest of Java on the Keeling Cocos Isles, little flat bone tokens, square and round about the size of a quarter, are used for money, according to Douglas Malcolm of the American Express Travel Service. These bone tokens have the coat of arms of the islands burned on one side and the value, in rupees and cents, on the other. This bone money came into use about 100 years ago when the natives refused to part with any silver or copper coins which came into their possession.

Free Maps Offered

Motorists planning tours in eastern Canada or the middle Atlantic states, may obtain an up-to-the-minute road from the Empire Tours Association free of charge. Hotel and garage facilities, points of interest en route and thumbnail sketches of leading towns and historic landmarks are noted on the map. A postcard addressed to the secretary of the Empire Tours Association, The Palatine, Newburgh, New York, is all that is necessary to obtain the map.

No Cruise Passports

No passports or visas are required for the cruise to the Panama Canal by the Panama Line which operated weekly sailings from New York to the Canal Zone by way of Haiti. The 16-day cruise includes a stopover of four days at the Canal Zone with accommodations and meals at one of two American hotels.

Down 'Ole' Mississippi

On Sept. 8 the old time steamboat, the Gordon C. Greene, will pull away from the levee landing at Cincinnati for a 20-day cruise down the Ohio and the Mississippi to New Orleans and return. The boat will stop at many river ports the names of which are associated with the early traditions of steamboat traffic—Louisville, Paducah, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and Natchez. The Gordon Greene has accommodations for 140 passengers in comfortable two-berth cabins. The fare for the 20-day cruise is $145, or about $7 a day.

California Tour

Personally conducted tours are growing in favor with many Americans because they not only take care of every detail of a vacation trip, whether it is a three-day or month sojourn, but furnish conductors who are masters at organizing groups into one big "friendly family." The Metropolitan Travel Service is planning a 23-day luxury tour to California, leaving Boston on Sept. 7, which will take in both Fairs as well as a number of the scenic highlights of the middle west and the Pacific Coast. Besides traveling on streamlined trains and buses, river and lake steamers will be used to add variety to the trip. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Ruegg of the Metropolitan Travel Service will personally conduct the tour.

Better Business In the Home Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Schools and colleges must train young people for successful married life by teaching them how to solve family business problems, how to budget their incomes, how much to spend for food, clothes and housing, and how to be "good sports."

More than 400 delegates to a three-day conference on family relations, which drew authorities on the question from all over the United States, heard speakers stress the need for more practicality and less symbolism in dealing with the problems of family relationships.

Lily-Planting Time Swings Around

There is no greater joy in a garden than watching the unfolding of a lily. The stalks rise from the leaves in June, buds forming at the top. During the last of the month you are surprised by the number—8, 10, 12, on a single stalk. Then, early in July, the first buds show white. The next day they are almost bursting, and the day after that, you have two or three, gorgeous virginal lilies with open cups turned to you. After that there are more blossoms, and still more. It is a beautiful sight, one to carry around with you when the stress of the world seems to weigh heavily.

Perhaps this describes the madonna lily (Lilium candidum) or regal lily more than anything else, but it might be any of the lovely white garden lilies. The yellow and orange ones are almost as wonderful; even common tiger lilies, which grow anywhere with no trouble at all. Plant one or two bulbs of those and in two or three years you'll have a dozen, for the black bulbils that grow in the axils of the leaves sprinkle themselves all over the place and develop readily into growing plants. They are good for shady spots particularly, because they never seem to care whether they have the sun or not in order to blossom.

Tiger Lilies Easy to Grow

Tiger lilies are perhaps the easiest of all the lilies to grow, but madonna and regal lilies follow close after. They are so easy of culture that sometimes you have to gasp at the little amount of care they demand for the reward they offer you.

The most essential thing for all lilies is good drainage. If your soil is heavy and clayey you will have to lighten it with coarse sand. Dig it in for a depth of a foot or more and work in bone meal too while you are about it. Place the lily (approximately) three times its depth and mulch with rotted manure or peat moss.

Most lilies like cool, moist roots, hence they are often planted in the shrub border under low shrubs where their roots can be cool but where their flower stems will rise to the sun. It is well to consult catalogues for specific directions. The regal and madonna lilies thrive in almost any kind of soil, but the large handsome Lilium auratum (goldband lily of Japan) and others must have acid soil that is rich in humus and care should be taken for winter protection.

One of the most charming of the native lilies is Lilium canadense. It likes moist places on the edge of woodlands, but it will grow in your garden in either sun or partial shade. The bulbs should be set about 10 inches deep and, like most of the other lilies, be given good drainage. The blossoms are lovely golden orange and hang gracefully from long stems in a loose cluster at the top of the plant.

Good Cut Flowers

There are lilies with larger blossoms than Lilium canadense, some with deeper coloring, some paler and more golden, dotted with dark brown. Usually all types make good cut flowers, white or yellow, lasting several days, and being showy and decorative both indoors and out.

From August to October is the time to plant your lilies for next year. Get bulbs as soon as possible and plant them immediately; the sooner the better, for lilies resent being out of the ground. Like most other bulbs, they should get a good growth started in the fall. On some (like madonna lily) this remains green all winter, the new leaves and flower stalk rising from it in the spring.

Be sure and follow the directions given for each lily, for they vary almost more than with any other type of flower. I spoke just now of Lilium canadense requiring a planting depth of 10 inches; at the other extreme is madonna lily with a planting depth of only two or three inches, the shallow planting being one of the secrets of its success.

So buy your lily bulbs early, get them into the ground as soon as possible, following directions as to their placement. Mulch for the winter after the ground has frozen, with salt hay, glass wool, or strawy manure. If you have a lot of oak leaves, you can let nature take care of your mulching; only don't have it too heavy, for plants must breathe, and be sure that the particular bulbs you wanted to mulch are covered. Then wait till early summer for one of the more thrilling garden experiences—the blossoming of the lilies. **E. S. P.**

A Tuesday Feature

UAW in Convention; Membership Soars

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30 (AP)—Cheered by a report of President R. J. Thomas that paid-up membership of the United Automobile Workers of America has shown a 93 per cent increase in a year, more than 550 delegates convened here yesterday for the Congress of Industrial Organizations' union's fifth international convention.

Mr. Thomas, in a preliminary report to the delegates, said membership in May, 1940, was 294,428, compared with 152,385 a year ago. General membership, including those exempted from dues payments, is 382,000, making the U. A. W. one of the largest unions in the C. I. O. Mr. Thomas also noted an increase of "better than 100 per cent" in the number of plants under contract.

'Rural Routes' For Air Mail Are Extended

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

America's "rural routes" of the air are beginning to be officially established, providing many smaller communities with the same sort of direct air mail service that the large cities on the major air transport routes enjoy.

The Civil Aeronautics Board's recent decision changed the status of Richard C. Dupont's All American Aviation, Inc., from an "experimental" to a regular commercial basis. All American operates a non-stop pick-up and delivery air mail service between the major centers of Pittsburgh, Pa., Jamestown, N. Y., Williamsport, Pa., Philadelphia, and two routes to Huntington, W. Va., and intermediate smaller communities. Significantly the carriage of air express was also granted in the recent order.

For the record All American Aviation, Inc.'s methods are reminiscent of those made famous by the "endurance" fliers who entertained the American public nearly a decade ago. By means of special grappling devices the planes of All America drop and pick up mail without pausing in flight.

In denying All American Aviation's application for more routes, the CAB indicated that although they did not seem to be warranted in the company's area nevertheless further extension would be justified with technical development and increased patronage of air mail and express.

Also dismissed, without prejudice, was All American Aviation's application to fly passengers. The CAB contended that the experimental nature of the service plus the delays that would be incidental to landing and taking off at so many points were sufficient grounds for denial. It was indicated, however, that a more completely developed proposal to handle both passengers and mail safely would receive consideration in the future.

'Wings Over the Americas'

Alice Rogers Hager's new book, "Wings Over the Americas" (Macmillan), is a fascinating factual account of her air journey around South America, her trip on the first American Clipper trans-Atlantic flight and some "pioneer" flying in Alaska over the routes of Pan American Airways. It seemed to us, however, that her book contained more timely important implications of what the United States' attitude might be in our sorely needed friendly co-operation of Latin and South America.

Mrs. Hager, one of the few newspaperwomen assigned exclusively to aviation writing, admits she made only a "rim" journey around South America, yet she made casual though important contacts which gave her an insight into South American feeling about the United States.

Take the prominent Brazilian official, for instance, who candidly told Mrs. Hager, in answer to her question why the United States was not selling more planes to Brazil, "You do not have enough of the international mind in your country, even yet, although you are doing much better than you did formerly. You are too self-sufficient at home. For too many years you have been able to get along within your own borders without having to do much selling outside. When you did go out to sell, you did not send your best men as your representatives but too often men we could not receive with any self-respect. You made no real effort to meet our needs, but came with the idea that all you had to do was to dump your extra supplies on us and we would jump to get them at any price."

Mrs. Hager tells of the Brazilians' love for beauty ahead of utility as exemplified by their choice for the location of Santos-Dumont, Rio de Janeiro's air terminal, in the "front yard" where the glamor of aviation would sell itself to the people.

Or the Argentinians, for instance, Mrs. Hager says, who have been far more antagonistic to the United States than other South American nations. Why? The Argentinians are the "go getters" of South America, says Mrs. Hager, and have many of our aggressive characteristics, hence have been unwilling to take a back seat to North Americans.

Mrs. Hager has taken stock of the inroads into South American economy made by the totalitarian nations, now temporarily halted by the war, and utters warnings that the military authorities of the Canal Zone are fully aware.

Her book is also replete with many amusing incidents and reactions to air travel.

Nebraska Business Hails New Oil Well

FALLS CITY, Neb., July 30 (AP)—Nebraska has now become an "official" oil producing state and residents are looking at the black fluid as a possible solution to the drought and crop failure.

A Pawnee Royalty Company workman turned a valve on its Bucholz well near here the other day and allowed the last daily minimum requirement of 50 barrels to run from the well, completing a 60-day test run to qualify the company for the State's $15,000 bonus for the first commercial producer. The well produced 10,180 barrels during the test.

What Oklahoma Means

Oklahoma gets its name from an Indian name meaning "land of red men."

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The Home Forum

On Minding Someone's Garden

IT IS REALLY rather odd, when we come to think of it, that this should be the first occasion. But somehow or other we have, until now, been beneficently spared: always, until now—when someone has graciously loaned us a house—"arrangements" have been made for the care of the garden.

In the light of this, our present experience, we can understand why. No doubt, just in the nick of time, the owners received one of those sound inward warnings; no doubt quite suddenly they intuitively realized that our beaming enthusiasm for the green and growing thing is a matter primarily of the heart, not the hand. "Oh, but how lovely!" we have always said, happily contemplating lawns and borders. "We shall simply *live* in it!" Live, mark you: never work. Oh, never for a moment.

Not, we would at this point defensively insert, necessarily because of a congenital aversion to labor, as such—but because, until now, we had never quite grasped the fundamental fact that a garden is something *to* work in. It was one of those misconceptions, we fear, longer than memory, and nourished over a period of years by a variety of quite fortuitous experiences.

* * *

There was, for instance, the time in Canada, in early childhood, when (with fancy all at once struck by the fruits of our neighbors' toil) we decided that we too might as well have a stab at this thing, and haphazardly proceeded with a borrowed hoe to roughen up somewhat the field-like area behind our house, and to pitch into it—rather as one might pitch chicken feed into a barnyard—packets of seed briskly selected on the sole basis of the gaudiness of their covers. After which we promptly went off on a holiday, and clean forgot the whole brief matter. When, weeks later, we came home again it was to find a garden of staggering magnitude. Everything, it seemed, not only had come up but was fairly sagging back to the earth with its own richness; everything was bigger, brighter, and more flagrantly beautiful than anything anywhere else in sight. Tomatoes dragged like pumpkins from their stems; cucumbers lolled like watermelons. We hadn't, naturally, the faintest idea what most of the flowers were supposed to be; but, whatever their species, they were, beyond quibble, models of the very rudest health. True, there was much too much of everything, and to reach a tomato or a saucer-sized pansy one had to battle a difficult passage through a brilliant jungle of produce; but far was it from us to quarrel with such exaggerated abundance. We had wanted a garden and—voila!—we had one. Wonderingly, wistfully, and with, no doubt, a certain wordless resentment in heart, our virtuous neighbours peered over the fence. It was, we recognize—from a moral standpoint—a perhaps somewhat subversive experience. The implications, if totally false, were so peculiarly glaring.

* * *

And then, much later, there was the only garden we have ever properly owned. It was ringed, quite perfectly, about an English cottage; and we simply inherited it. By which we mean that we moved in (a procedure to be unreservedly recommended) at the end of May, when everything was plotted, planted, and flourishing with a vigor that flatly required no further egging on. Weeks rolled by, months rolled by—and the garden went rolling on radiantly with them. Things stopped and other things started, exactly as if buttons were being pressed. The general effect toward the end of the season might, we admit, have seemed to a purist a trifle confused; but personally we found it thoroughly delightful—just sitting there expectantly in the thick of the scene wondering what would pop out next, and then, when it popped, wondering interestedly what it might be.

But to return, to descend, to the present. This time, as we say, all is different: this time, at last—and no doubt most justly—we have been left "in charge."

* * *

There are, dependent upon our attentions: a lawn, three flower borders, a cutting bed, and a grapevine. There are also, pointedly ranged before us: a lawnmower, a hose, a rake, and a variety of minor instruments as veiled in purpose to our hostile eye as a dentist's tools. Our duties are printed implacably on a pad: we water, we mow, we weed, we cut down. And whenever we haven't anything else to do we can always, it appears, trot hither and yon solicitously shaking—is it the peonies?—to unhouse those fascinating accumulations of barely visible insects whose designs, we have been given to understand, are dastardly.

It all sounded, in the beginning, simple if onerous. Much ado about nothing but readily enough done. "Oh, yes, yes, to be sure," we said, fluently and amiably. No need for anyone to worry about anything: we'd see to it.

Now, of course, plainly we recognize the point that we then overlooked. There are, it would seem, two quite different kinds of what we presume must be mawkishly referred to as Nature Love. Usually, perhaps, they conveniently merge; in us, apparently, they as yet do not. There is (1) a feeling for woods and mountains, for the wild, unruly, and lonely place; and (2) a conscientious concern for the welfare of the immediate, cultivated plot.

* * *

This emotional difference we began to perceive almost at once: the moment, in fact, that we found ourself extending an instinctive welcome to an outbreak of buttercups in the middle of the lawn. "Oh, but you *mustn't*,' we were told immediately. "Why?" we wanted to know, roused. Because, well, because lawns don't have them, do they? There was, we conceded, something in the point: undoubtedly the green had, quite suddenly, taken on a certain meadow-like merriness. At which, in simply no time at all, we found ourself face to face with the question as to whether we didn't, in our heart of hearts, *prefer* meadows. There wasn't, of course, a great deal of actual question to it: but—choice was out of our hands: we had, this time, been left in charge: this time we stood in vassalage to duty.

So down—ah, sad elimination—came each little gaiety.

And down came the charming crop of toadstools, so freshly composed, so firm of cap and exquisite of flutings underneath, lending such a goblinesque air to their corner.

Down, down, indeed, came everything: in a sullen silence. Everything, that is, except the Stalks.

* * *

The Stalks, frankly, have us baffled. In the first place, we don't know whose Stalks they are: dandelions' perhaps, but then again perhaps not. Anyhow—here they are by the score, in sociable groups all over the lawn: fine, tough, strapping Stalks, long ago deflowered but bent, clearly, with an urchin cheerfulness on seeing the summer clean through to its end. When we go staggering up and down, up and down, with the militant mower, they flatten out deftly with a fake meekness and spring up again, intact, behind us. It is a spirit that we can't help finding, ourself, distinctly congenial; and the idea of nastily going at them with, say, a pair of nail-scissors—No, really, it is asking too much. Most properly do the sensibilities recoil.

It is, however, the weeds in the borders that constitute our most pressing problem. For how—how in the world, we would cry, does a body *tell*? Somehow, until now, it would never have occurred to us to attempt to define a weed. There were things that grew because people planted them, and there were other things that—rather more cleverly—grew all by themselves. Such, we had felt, was the situation. The promoted and the spontaneous, as it were. But personally to distinguish between the two, and, even worse, to *discriminate* between them—here is a dilemma of the very first order.

* * *

"*Weed!*" they say: just as if it gave off a noisome smell, as if it were horned, or hissed like a snake. We kneel down and stare and stare. And all we see are dear little green things, prettily, trustingly, upturned to us. Some, we know, are incipient petunias, are marigolds and various growths of that ilk, all to be favored, all to be prized; and others, we have been darkly warned, are sure to be *they*: the pests, the strays, the interlopers. But which—which? Vaguely we remember having heard at some time that flowers have longer roots than weeds; so we begin pulling up a number of things, for the sake of comparisons. But this is altogether too heart-wrenching, this is really not to be borne: so limp, so defenseless, they suddenly become, so pleading for a chance to prove themselves. "We will grow roots like unto oaks, we will become your pride and joy." And, heavens above, why not indeed? Who are we offhand to tell? Unnerved, we pop them all back again (as we popped back the fish, when once we went fishing); and here we are, not an inch advanced.

* * *

We have tried to goad ourself into action with the thought, say, of our little French grandmother, so authentically "green fingered"—refusing to be evacuated to safer quarters because who, if she were, would properly attend to her beloved garden? But alas and alas, one thing doesn't necessarily follow another. And after—in a single spasm of bravado—weeding out what we understand was the phlox, we have now sunk to the low decision to let the whole matter for the present ride. Like the tares and the wheat. Until the harvest.

There are those who tell us, a little acidly, that perhaps, under the circumstances, there won't be any harvest. These are the people who are apt, we notice, to stoop suddenly, with a really-I-can't-any-longer-stand-this air, and root out handfuls of wandering green.

Somehow we find it difficult to believe that all won't be well.

DORIS PEEL

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"NEWPORT DOORWAY": *An Etching by Emily B. W. Manchester*

THIS STATELY OLD Georgian doorway first graced a fine house in Newport, Rhode Island, known as the "Hunter House." Here, from 1780 to 1781, Admiral de Tiernay of the French Fleet had his headquarters. The house was built in 1746, possibly by the most distinguished architect of the colonial period in America, an Englishman named Peter Harrison. In this same year it is certain he designed the fortification of Newport, where he had a farm and carried on a business in such imported luxuries as molasses and mahogany. It is supposed that he was assistant architect, under Sir John Vanbrugh, of Blenheim House in England, before he came to the colonies, though his name does not appear in English records and his practise in the New World suggests the cultivated amateurism which in the eighteenth century made architecture one of the accomplishments of a gentleman. Two notable buildings of his design are King's Chapel in Boston and Christ Church across the river in Cambridge.

This handsome doorway may well be an example of his work, which was exceptional in the America of his time for its purity of detail and monumental qualities. It has now been incorporated in the Dennis House in Newport, and forms the entrance to the rectory of St. John's Episcopal church.

Another Marriage At Cana

WE THOUGHT TO save a little time on our journey, and perhaps to spare ourselves a little jolting on the hard high-road, by sending the saddle horses ahead with the caravan, and taking a carriage for the sixteen-mile drive to Tiberias. When we came to the old sarcophagus which serves as a drinking trough at the spring outside the village of Cana, a strange thing befell us.

We had halted for a moment to refresh the horses. Suddenly there was a sound of furious galloping on the road behind us. A score of cavaliers in Bedouin dress, with guns and swords, came after us in hot haste. The leaders dashed across the open space beside the spring, wheeled their foaming horses and dashed back again.

"Is this our affair with robbers, at last?" we asked George.

He laughed a little. "No," said he, "this is the beginning of a wedding in Kafr Kenna. The bridegroom and his friends come over from some other village where they live, to show off a bit of *fantasia* to the bride and her friends. They carry her back with them after the marriage. We wait a while and see how they ride."

The horses were gayly caparisoned with ribbons and tassels and embroidered saddle-cloths. The riders were handsome swarthy fellows with haughty faces. . . .

Presently there was a sound of singing and clapping hands behind the high cactus-hedges to our left, and from a little lane the bridal procession walked up to take the high-road to the village. There were a dozen men in front, firing guns and shouting, then came the women, with light veils of gauze over their faces, singing shrilly, and in the midst of them, in gay attire, but half-concealed with long, dark mantles, the bride and "the virgins, her companions, in raiment of needlework." . . .

So they passed up the road, their shrill song broken a little by their laughter; and the company of horsemen, the bridegroom and his friends, wheeled into line, two by two, and trotted after them into the village.

This was all that we saw of the wedding at Kafr Kenna—just a vivid, mysterious flash of human figures, . . . garbed and ordered by the social customs which make different lands and ages seem strange to each other, and moving across the narrow stage of Time into the dimness of that Arab village, where Jesus and His mother and His disciples were guests at a wedding long ago.—From "Out-of-Doors in the Holy Land," by HENRY VAN DYKE. (New York: Scribner.)

Mrs. Lirriper Writes From France

ON THE SECOND day after Midsummer Day we went off by the morning mail. And when we came to the sea which I had never seen but once in my life and that when my poor Lirriper was courting me, the freshness of it and the deepness and the airiness and to think that it had been rolling ever since and that it was always a rolling and so few of us minding, made me feel quite serious. But I felt happy too and so did Jemmy and the Major and not much motion on the whole. . . .

But my dear the blueness and the lightness and the coloured look of everything and the very sentry-boxes striped and the shining rattling drums and the little soldiers with their waists and tidy gaiters, when we got across to the Continent—it made me feel as if I don't know what—as if the atmosphere had been lifted off me. And as to lunch why bless you if I kept a man-cook and two kitchen-maids I couldn't get it done for twice the money, and no injured young woman a glaring at you. . . .

And the way in which Jemmy spoke his French was a real charm. It was often wanted of him, for whenever anybody spoke a syllable to me I says "Noncomprenny, you're very kind, but it's no use—Now Jemmy!" and then Jemmy he fires away at 'em lovely, the only thing wanted in Jemmy's French being as it appeared to me that he hardly ever understood a word of what they said to him which made it scarcely of the use it might have been though in other respects a perfect Native.—From "Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy," by CHARLES DICKENS.

Sweeping Away Falsity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS, in one of his parables, chose the familiar act of sweeping a house to illustrate the reclamation of the sinner. In the Gospel of Luke it is recorded that he said (Luke 15:8), "What woman having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it?" Then, in further explanation of the parable, he continued (15:10), "Likewise, I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

Mental regeneration and physical healing proceed from the spiritual activity of sweeping away falsity, thus giving place to that which is true. The sorrowing invalid is raised from his sense of suffering through the influence of divine Science upon his consciousness. When he grasps the fact that Christianity, as Jesus taught it, includes healing, and that the miracles of Jesus' time are being repeated today through the teachings of Christian Science, he submits himself unreservedly to the power of Truth, thus admitting to thought the light that leads to salvation.

Spiritual enlightenment sweeps away the darkness of error, and then righteousness begins to appear. Mental laziness is replaced by diligent endeavor to think rightly. Selfishness is cleared away to make room for traits of spiritual beauty and usefulness. Fear, engendered by a false sense of human responsibility or personal accomplishment, yields to the calm assurance that the understanding of God's ever-presence and all-power will meet human needs.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 428), "To divest thought of false trusts and material evidences in order that the spiritual facts of being may appear,—this is the great attainment by means of which we shall sweep away the false and give place to the true." This statement is applicable to the elimination of fear in the ordinary experiences of daily life, as well as to the healing of disease.

A student of Christian Science was bidding good-bye to a member of her family who was being sent abroad on business for an indefinite time. Standing on the dock, she seemed to find comfort in the size of the ship and in the reliability of its officers. As the liner steamed out of sight, however, suggestions of the present-day dangers of ocean travel appeared to put fear into her thought, until she realized that allegiance to God as the only power brings the true sense of protection. As the student walked thoughtfully away, she received a new glimpse of man's eternal safety in the realm of Spirit, and was comforted. She saw God, good, as supreme, and man as ever governed by Him. She felt a new depth of satisfaction as she realized that the law of Truth and Love, as revealed in Christian Science, is sweeping away the illusions of death and hatred.

In Psalms (135:6) we find the comforting statement, "Whatsoever the Lord pleased, that did he in heaven, and in earth, in the seas, and all deep places." The consciousness that he abode forever in the spiritual realm of Mind enabled Christ Jesus to walk on the water; and it is the understanding of the Christ, Truth, as revealed to this age in Christian Science, which brings a sense of security even when to human sense there is grave danger. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902, Mrs. Eddy says (pp. 19, 20), "Christ walketh over the wave; on the ocean of events, mounting the billow or going down into the deep, the voice of him who stilled the tempest saith, 'It is I; be not afraid.'"

How grateful we should be for the revelation of Christian Science, which is bringing to mankind the truth of being and freeing them from the illusions of material sense! Realizing that the healing power of Christianity had been temporarily lost, Mrs. Eddy lighted her candle of spiritual inspiration, swept the house of her consciousness, purifying her thought, and diligently studied the Bible, until, through spiritual illumination, she discovered the rules of scientific healing as demonstrated by the Master. That this great discovery was not for herself alone, but for the salvation of the whole world, is shown in these words from her mighty pen (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 149): "More than regal is the majesty of the meekness of the Christ-principle; and its might is the ever-flowing tides of truth that sweep the universe, create and govern it; and its radiant stores of knowledge are the mysteries of exhaustless being. Seek ye these till you make their treasures yours."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Morning on the Beach

The tide is out, and all the sands
Are covered with the myriad bands
Of tiny creatures from the sea,
Who come and go in mystery.

The darkened waters catch a flame
From the rising sun's unerring aim;
It grows and spreads upon the beach,
Where white-capped waves run up and reach

With eager fingers that fall short,
Yet chuckle softly at the sport.
The periwinkle's lovely shells
Reflect the sky; the conch's deep bells

Ring of old ocean. Starfish spread
Like baby hands; to rattling tread
Of crabs on sand, the fiddlers scurry
From hole to hole in maddened hurry.

The sun rides high, with long, green fingers
The waves now catch each shell that lingers.
Swept clean, the sands wait quietly
The surge of those who seek the sea.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

Balayer la Fausseté

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS UNE DE SES PARABOLES, le Christ Jésus choisit, pour illustrer l'amendement du pécheur, l'humble exemple d'une ménagère balayant sa maison. En effet, l'Évangile de Luc rapporte ces paroles du Maître (Luc 15:8): "Quelle est la femme qui, ayant dix drachmes, si elle en perd une, n'allume une lampe, ne balaie la maison et ne cherche avec soin, jusqu'à ce qu'elle l'ait retrouvée?" Puis, pour expliquer la parabole, Jésus ajouta (15: 10): "De même, je vous le déclare, il y a de la joie, devant les anges de Dieu, pour un seul pécheur qui se repent."

La régénération morale et la guérison physique procèdent de l'activité spirituelle qui consiste à balayer l'erreur pour faire place à la vérité. Le malade qui s'affligeait peut sentir l'influence de la Science divine, éclairant sa conscience et l'élevant plus haut que les impressions douloureuses. Lorsqu'il se rend compte que le christianisme enseigné par Jésus impliquait la guérison et que les miracles de cette époque lointaine se répètent aujourd'hui grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, il se soumet sans réserve au pouvoir de la Vérité: il laisse entrer dans sa pensée la lumière qui conduit au salut.

Quand les clartés spirituelles chassent les ténèbres de l'erreur, la justice commence à poindre. L'indolence mentale disparaît, car on s'efforce toujours de penser juste. L'égoïsme fait place à des actes où se marquent la beauté spirituelle et le désir d'être utile. La crainte qu'engendrait un faux sens de responsabilité ou de labeurs personnels cède à la calme certitude que si l'on comprend la présence constante de Dieu et Sa toute-puissance, il sera pourvu à tout.

A la page 428 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Dévêtir la pensée de ses faux appuis et de toute évidence matérielle afin que les faits spirituels de l'être puissent paraître,—c'est là le grand achèvement au moyen duquel nous détruirons le faux pour faire place au vrai." Cette déclaration s'applique non seulement à la guérison des maladies, mais à l'élimination de la crainte dans les circonstances de la vie journalière.

Une Scientiste Chrétienne venait de dire adieu à un parent auquel ses chefs confiaient une tâche nécessitant un séjour plus ou moins long à l'étranger. Debout sur le quai, elle se trouvait semblait-il rassurée par la grandeur du paquebot et la confiance qu'inspirait son équipage. Pourtant, à mesure que le bateau s'éloignait, la suggestion des dangers qu'offrent actuellement les voyages en mer parut susciter des craintes, jusqu'au moment où elle se rappela que reconnaître Dieu en tant que seul pouvoir procure le vrai sens de protection. La Scientiste Chrétienne pensait à ces choses en quittant le quai; il lui fut donné d'entrevoir l'éternelle sécurité de l'homme dans le royaume de l'Esprit, et ce fut un grand réconfort. Elle eut la vision de Dieu, du bien, comme étant suprême, et de l'homme à jamais gouverné par Dieu. Elle se sentit profondément heureuse lorsqu'elle comprit que la loi d'Amour et de Vérité, révélée en Science Chrétienne, balaie les illusions de la mort ou de la haine.

Nous trouvons dans un psaume (135:6) cette parole encourageante: "L'éternel fait tout ce qui lui plait dans les cieux et sur la terre, dans les mers et dans tous les abimes." Sachant qu'il demeurait toujours dans le royaume spirituel de l'Entendement, Jésus le Christ put marcher sur les eaux; et la compréhension du Christ, de la Vérité, révélée à notre époque en Science Chrétienne, nous donne un sentiment de sécurité même quand à vues humaines le péril est grand. Dans son *Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, Mrs. Eddy écrivait (pp. 19, 20): "Christ marche sur les flots; sur la mer des événements, tantôt à la crête des vagues, tantôt dans l'abîme qui les sépare, la voix de celui qui calme la tempête dit: 'C'est moi, n'ayez point de peur!'"

Quelle gratitude doit nous inspirer la révélation de la Science Chrétienne, apportant aux humains la vérité de l'être et les libérant des illusions qu'entraîne le sens matériel! Comprenant que le pouvoir guérisseur du christianisme avait été temporairement perdu, Mrs. Eddy alluma sa lampe—l'inspiration d'en haut; elle balaya la maison, c'est-à-dire sa propre conscience; elle purifia sa pensée et sonda la Bible avec assiduité, jusqu'à ce que, grâce aux lumières spirituelles, elle découvrit les règles de la guérison scientifique démontrée par le Maître. Cette grande découverte n'était pas seulement pour son auteur, mais pour le salut du monde entier, comme le montre ce passage d'une vigueur admirable (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 149): "Elle est plus que royale l'humble majesté du principe-Christ; sa force est le courant perpétuel de la vérité qui balaie l'univers, le crée, le gouverne; et ses lumineux trésors de connaissance sont les mystères de l'être inépuisable. Recherchez ces choses jusqu'à ce que leurs richesses deviennent les vôtres."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS
Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Single copies or subscriptions may be procured at any Christian Science Reading Room, or order and remittance may be sent direct to the publisher, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Journal

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1940

Pepper Urges U. S. to Meet Its Obligations

Unconcern over Britain is declared 'folly' by the Florida Senator in an interview in Boston.

Any policy or course on the part of the United States which would let Great Britain be defeated and leave this country without a first-class power as a friend would be "folly," Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, said in Boston today.

Senator Pepper will be one of the speakers at the panel discussion at Harvard University tonight on "American Liberties and the World Crisis." Other speakers will be Prof. Max Lerner, Williams College and Harvard Summer School; Prof. Sidney P. Simpson, Harvard Law School and Major, U. S. A. R.; and Prof. Charles H. McIlwain, Harvard, chairman.

Folly of Course

"If Great Britain is defeated, we will be left for the first time in our history without a first-class power as our friend," the Senator said today. "The conscientious must recognize the folly of our course."

"It would be worse than folly for us not to follow a course which would influence the world in which we live."

"I am not willing for Hitler to determine the kind of world I live in, nor am I going to surrender to him the prerogative of determining the economic and social system of our world.

"The United States is no weakling or immature nation. It is our duty to make it the kind of world we want. We cannot do it by confusion in our council, uncertainty in our policy or sniveling timidity in our course.

Fearless in Policy

"We can do it only by doing what we believe, by being fearless in policy, and unyielding in our efforts to have things the way we think they ought to be.

"We do not propose to be dictators ourselves, but neither do we propose to let anybody else be dictator."

The Senator called for a "thinking" leadership, which could "think systems into forms and patterns."

State Position Goes to Brown

Harry Dunlop Brown of Billerica, former Republican Floor Leader in the House of Representatives, today was appointed Assistant Director of the State Division of Commercial Motor Vehicles by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission. The vote was 4 to 1, the sole dissenter being Richard D. Grant, who favored the appointment of Hyman Horovitz of Winthrop.

Mr. Brown, who is now custodian of the Middlesex County buildings in Lowell, placed fifth on the eligible list following the competitive civil service examination for Director and Assistant Director of the division.

Wallace G. Kittredge who finished first on the list, was appointed Director. Mr. Brown, who appealed his mark, finally was raised to fourth position. The commission in appointing Mr. Brown, passed over Mr. Horovitz, who finished second in the list.

Mr. Brown was Republican floor leader in the House when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was Speaker.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Broken clouds, somewhat oppressively warm, with local thundershowers this afternoon and tonight; showers and cooler Wednesday afternoon; cooler Wednesday night; gentle to moderate southwest winds this afternoon, shifting to west and northwest late tonight and Wednesday.

Maine: Local thundershowers tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; not so warm in west portion Wednesday; cooler Wednesday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Local thundershowers tonight and Wednesday; not so warm Wednesday; cooler Wednesday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local thundershowers tonight and Wednesday; continued warm tonight; not so warm Wednesday afternoon; cooler Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest, shifting west and northwest winds and broken clouds with thundershowers tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	77	82	New Orleans	77	94
Chicago	75	97	New York	81	91
Denver	58	91	Norfolk	77	94
Helena	54	84	Philadelphia	78	96
Kansas City	78	102	St. Louis	80	102
Los Angeles	59	80	San Francisco	59	67
Miami	82	89	Washington	76	91
Minneapolis	69	97			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 30.
B—Maximum, July 29.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:26 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 9:00 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:37 p. m., E. D. S. T.

The 'Fleet' Is In—and Out—of the River

By a Staff Photographer

Down at the Charles River Basin They Take Their Sailing Seriously

Above: The good ship Yahudi takes a group of members out for a sail in the breakwaters of the Charles River Basin, just off the Union Boat Club landing.

Below: Anthony Tricomi, of Boston, takes a lesson in handling the rudder and the jib before he is ready to try the open waves. The training tub is called Lucy. These activities are all part of a project started by Joseph Lee, Jr., Member of the Boston School Committee.

Call of Sea Finds an Answer on Charles River

Sail ho, across the waves we go!

The temperature down at the Weather Bureau was beginning to crawl beyond 90 degrees "hot" this noon but over at the Charles River Basin, the Joseph Lee, Jr., fleet was preparing to take to the cooling breezes and rippling water. And not a sailor's brow was moist!

They were lined up on the dock before taking to the waves: the Plume of the United Furniture Workers Union, the Spirit of the Women's Municipal League, the Hope of the Home and School Visitors' Association — their red, blue, and yellow sides gleaming with fresh coats of paint and surely bearing the strangest names ever to grace the prows of proud sailing boats—or for that matter the dock of the Union Boat Club.

Assorted Crews

And the sailors themselves were just as assorted—small boys, medium-sized boys, black, white and yellow, from all corners of the city they come to register, take a swimming test and to learn to sail.

It all started three years ago when Joseph Lee Jr., a member of the Boston School Committee, who has a flair for doing the unusual, decided that it was about time the children of Boston got some fun out of the Charles River Basin. The Union Boat Club, long a stronghold of the George Apleys, was induced to permit its landing to be used and Mr. Lee set up shop.

It's Open to All

The facilities of this one-man yacht club are open to all—and Mr. Lee meant all—boys and girls, men and women. But you must know how to swim and sail. If you don't and still want to sail the club will teach you.

First you register, then you take a swimming lesson, then you get in Lucy. Lucy is a tub; lots of old boats are called tubs—but Lucy really is a tub, sawed in two with a false prow anda removable rudder and sail. It's much like a test for flying. You sit in Lucy and are swung around and you learn to jib and take the roll of the waves just as if you were on the water.

Variety in Models

After you have passed the test with Lucy you are rated as an ordinary seaman. As such you can sail in boats carrying yellow or green sails within the reaches of the breakwater islands. After proving your seafaring mettle in this area you may take the title of "Able-Bodied Seaman" and sail proudly with white and red sails anywhere on the length and breadth of the River. As many as 200 use the club in one day—among them a minister who is here from England.

But it is the curious size, shape and color of boats that take the eye. Most of them are homemade and they range from single sailed ski skinners to a long-three masted Malay Fast boat—so named for a model which Mr. Lee saw in the library at Newburyport, Mass.

They are naming the new boats this year after streets in the North End. Mr. Lee says it is because the North is the home of the old Boston sea building families—but maybe it's just a little because the North Enders haven't been using the club as much as Mr. Lee likes. He's a man who has a way about him.

J. R.

Symphony Enthralls Children

More than 200 children listened intently today to a concert-lecture featuring Haydn's Symphony No. 99 in E flat major at the Franklin School in Boston.

The Boston Committee for Music Appreciation, which sponsored the concert for the children of the Joshua Bates and John J. Williams Schools, released this symphony last week as eighth in a series of 12. This week Friday the Committee will release Tchaikowsky's No. 4 Symphony in F minor as the ninth in the series.

Miss Helen Leavitt, Director of Music in the Wheelock School of Music and member of the staff at the Boston University School of Music played excerpts from the Haydn work for the children, and explained carefully different movements of the symphony.

Children have responded so enthusiastically to this concert and others sponsored by the Committee at the various playgrounds throughout the city that the Committee has arranged a series of five concerts to be held in the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Esplanade, beginning tomorrow at 10:15 a. m. and continuing each Wednesday morning thereafter during August. Anyone interested in good music is invited.

It is expected that more than 3,000 children will attend the concert on the Esplanade tomorrow morning. Miss Leavitt and Warren S. Freeman, of the Belmont public schools, will be in charge. An introduction will be given by Robert L. Humphrey.

The program will be:

"Tales From the Vienna Woods" ..... Johann N. Strauss (symphonic recording)
"Nutcracker" Suite ..... Tchaikovsky (symphonic recording)
March—
"Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy"
"Dance of the Chinese Dolls"
"Trepak," Russian Dance, interpreted by Edith Bent, pupil of Katharine Dickson
"Dance of the Flutes"

The program will be concluded with community singing by the children.

Cage-Parking Proposal For Boston Urged

Mayor's conference on traffic hears first report of subcommittee on off-street parking.

Behind closed doors at the Boston Chamber of Commerce offices today, the Mayor's Conference on Traffic heard the first report of the sub-committee on off-street parking calling for the institution of so-called cage-parking, located at strategic points in congested downtown districts.

Cage-parking assumes varied forms in many cities, and while it is not definitely known what form of parking will be instituted in Boston, one of the leading types is the ferris wheel parking system that operates on an endless chain with buttons that automatically swing the cars down to a platform when their owners come to get them. This type requires little ground space while accommodating hundreds of cars in stalls no larger than an average single garage.

First of Series

The conference is the first of a series of summer meetings to be called by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to solve the problems of traffic congestion affecting the city's entire economic structure. Mayor Tobin, who presided, is believed to be in favor of cage-parking and will probably accept the report of the committee without change.

Municipally - owned parking areas to be leased to private companies and self-liquidated in 20 years constitute the leading bulwark of the committee's proposals to the Mayor. While the press was excluded from the conference table, today, it is known that the committee is keenly in favor of these municipally owned parking spaces in the business district.

Under the 20-year financing plan to be advocated for parking places, an $8,000,000 outlay would be paid off by 5 and 10-cent parking rates.

Trucking Terminals

Another feature of the committee's program is "trucking terminals" on the outskirts of downtown Boston where large trucks could transfer their burdens to smaller and more flexible trucking units for store distributing purposes.

The problem facing the committee is to develop a program capable of doubling parking facilities in congested sections. Parking is the second of two phases of the traffic situation being tackled by the conference, the first dealing with actual construction for facilitating traffic movements, and calling for outright expenditures. Off-street parking, on the other hand, is considered a "self-liquidating" project.

Creation of large suburban parking areas at the Elevated terminals and possibly at railroad stations is also considered a likely proposition for the Mayor's Conference to consider. And there is also strong feeling in favor of compulsory parking facilities for all new industrial and apartment buildings constructed in congested districts.

Cooler Weather On Way After Plenty of Heat

Don't feel so disappointed, if you couldn't get to the beach today—it will be cooler tomorrow.

Temperatures in the lower 80's are looked for tomorrow by weathermen at the United States Weather Bureau in Boston. And to correct the impression that showers bring cooler temperatures, the weatherman emphasized meteorological rule that showers would follow the dropping of the mercury.

Temperature in Boston today rose to 93 degrees at 2 o'clock, but was not expected to crack any records, either the 95-degree high for the year, or the 98-degree record for this date, set in 1933. That 95 temperature cropped up last Friday, starting the abnormal heat, although from the feeling of the average citizen, the heat wave began last Wednesday. Maximum temperatures since Wednesday are listed below:

Wednesday, July 24	80
Thursday, July 25	85
Friday, July 26	95
Saturday, July 27	93
Sunday, July 28	80
Monday, July 29	82
Tuesday, July 30	93*

*Still climbing at 2.00 p. m.

Chairman

Dr. G. J. Esselen

Of Boston, who has been named chairman of a symposium on textiles at the American Chemical Society meeting in Detroit.

Textile Parley In Detroit To Hear Experts

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Leaders of research in the textile industry will participate in a symposium on "New Textile Fibers, Fabrics, and Finishes," in conjunction with the 100th meeting of the American Chemical Society in Detroit, Sept. 9 to 13. New developments, according to the Society, are establishing both opportunities and hazards for the textile manufacturer.

Chairman of the symposium will be Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, industrial and engineering chemist, of Boston. Addresses will be given by 10 authorities in the field.

Kenneth H. Barnard of Pacific Mills Print Works, Lawrence, Mass., will describe recent progress in textiles in New England. Pointing out that chemistry was largely responsible for taking the textile industry out of its New England cradle and transplanting it in the South, Mr. Barnard will report how research, new uses, faster colors, and modern finishes for textiles are overcoming the economic handicaps of the Northeastern region.

Signatures Urged For the Support Of Training Measure

Signatures in support of the Burke-Wadsworth selective training and service bill were being sought today in Massachusetts through approximately 150 local city and town committees of the Committee to Defend America. The petition blanks were sent out last Saturday from the headquarters of the New England branch of the committee, 45 Devonshire Street, of which Mayo A. Shattuck is Executive Vice-Chairman.

Chairmen were urged to procure as many signatures as possible, promptly, and return the completed lists to the headquarters "in order that the Congress may be acquainted with the sentiment of their constituents in New England."

Urging speed in the returning of signatures the communication warned chairmen "Congress must get these petitions while the bill is being debated."

The first signatures were received from Acton—brought to headquarters by Donald B. Litchard, chairman for Acton. Close behind Acton was Concord. The list from this town also contained signatures from Carlisle and Maynard.

Chairmen were asked "in addition to the signing of the petition, get as many citizens as possible to write or telegraph their Senators and Congressmen in support of this bill."

Lexington Voters Reject Zone Bill

In the first referendum since the representative form of town government was adopted in 1929, Lexington, Mass., voters rejected a proposal to amend the Town zoning laws to permit erection of an apartment building on Vine Brook Road, near the center of town.

The vote was 1,252 against the change and 1,153 in favor. The total vote cast, according to Town Clerk James Carol, was 2,411 out of a total of 5,539 registered. Six ballots were blank.

Town Meeting representatives had voted 81 to 66 against the proposed change on July 1. After Eugene Viano, who proposed to build Lexington's first apartment house, had secured the necessary 250 signatures, yesterday's referendum was held on an appeal from the Town Meeting decision.

Stoody, Methodist Publicist

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 30 (AP)—The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Ralph Stoody of the Union Methodist Church of Fall River as Director of Public Information for the United Methodist Churches is announced here. He plans to open a national headquarters in New York on Oct. 1.

G. O. P. Seeks to Eliminate McMasters for Governor

One of Massachusetts' bitterest political battles of the 1940 campaign opened today between William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party gubernatorial candidate, seeking a place on the November election ballot, and the Republican State Committee which is eager to eliminate him as a threat to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's re-election.

Mr. McMasters opened the fight by filing today an additional nomination paper containing approximately 71,000 signatures. Previously he had submitted to the Secretary of State a paper with more than 13,000 signatures.

The 84,000 total is more than 30,000 in excess of the 52,977 signatures he was required to file under the law passed in 1939 forcing independent candidates to obtain signatures totaling at least three per cent of the total vote cast in the previous state election.

Meanwhile, in the Democratic ranks Mayor Roger L. Putnam, of Springfield, nephew of President Emeritus A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, officially announced he is not a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Mayor Putnam's name had been mentioned on and off as a possible candidate for the office for many months. In fact, he found upon his return from the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, that friends had circulated nomination papers on his behalf.

The two Democratic candidates for nomination for Lieutenant Governor are Mayor John C. Carr of Medford and Michael Philip McCarron of Lowell. Mayor James W. Lyons of Cambridge filed papers today for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General.

Fear Result

Republican leaders fear Mr. McMasters' presence on the ballot would draw votes away from Governor Saltonstall in a close fight. The McMasters vote thus might throw the election to the Democratic nominee. This fear arises from the fact that in 1938 Mr. McMasters obtained nearly 50,000 votes in the Republican primary against Mr. Saltonstall. Later Mr McMasters withdrew his independent candidacy and supported Mr. Saltonstall.

Informed that Mr. McMasters had filed approximately 84,000 signatures, Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, announced that leaders of the Committee would be summoned to conference immediately to consider appropriate action to take against the National Pensions Party candidate. Mr. Sirois said efforts will be made to prove that thousands of signatures on the McMasters papers are invalid. Protests will be made before the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission which has authority to bar any candidate from the ballot. It is possible the Committee will hire handwriting experts to investigate thoroughly the signatures of the McMasters papers.

Prior to Mr. McMasters' filing of his nomination papers at the State House numerous persons throughout the State charged that although their names appear on the McMasters paper, they did not sign them.

The battle between Mr. McMasters and the Republican State Committee before the ballot law Commission undoubtedly will be the most spectacular of the campaign.

Today Mr. McMasters in a prepared statement said: "I have been told that the Republican State Committee intends to file objection to my nomination papers and these objections will be heard before the Ballot Law Commission. I shall do everything in my power to assist in any way in this investigation No man in the State is more interested in clean politics than myself. If there are any large number of voters who are anxious to give National Pensions Party their support on election day all fair-minded citizens will agree that this opportunity must not be denied them."

Mr. McMasters charged that the 1939 law regarding independent candidacy was passed "for the sole purpose of keeping me personally off the ballot in this campaign." He called attention to his Supreme Judicial Court challenge of the constitutionality of this law and added: "I doubt if any other man in the State of Massachusetts could secure as an independent candidate for Governor the number of signatures that I am filing today."

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, prepared to file this afternoon his nomination papers for the Democratic nomination for Governor. His opponent in the Democratic primary, Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, filed yesterday.

Rush Begins

Late yesterday the rush really began, with several major office candidates filing their nomination papers.

Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth counties, filed his papers for the Republican nomination for Attorney General, while John H. Backus, who was legislated out of office as Director of the now defunct State Division of Securities, filed for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General, with his ouster his chief political rallying cry. Joseph Finnegan, former State Senator, and Harold W. Sullivan of Boston, also filed for the same nomination.

Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader, and Mrs. Katherine A. Foley, State Director of Minimum Wages, and former Representative, qualified for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State. Mrs. Foley was the Democratic nominee for the office in 1938.

Jail Sentences Are Imposed For Four in the Berlandi Case

Lieut. Harold P. Walkins of the Boston Police Department was sentenced to serve six months in jail; Angelo Berlandi, a secretary in Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's office, nine months; Alfred Berlandi, three months, and Carmen Giordano, 10 days, after the four men were found guilty in Municipal Court today of contempt of court, consisting of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

The sentence by F. Delano Putnam, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court, was the outgrowth of a case against Alfred Berlandi for handbag snatching in which the original charges were brought against Alfred Berlandi and Carmen Giordano.

Lieutenant Walkins and Angelo Berlandi allegedly persuaded Giordano to take all blame for the charge and exonerate Alfred Berlandi. Berlandi, however, was found guilty and is now serving sentence.

Counsel for the four men filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus and release of the defendants in bail. This was to be heard late this afternoon by Supreme Court Justice Arthur A. Dolan.

August 14 was set for a hearing on a petition for a writ of error filed in behalf of Angelo Berlandi and Lieutenant Walkins.

Lieutenant Walkins is the son of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, now retired, with a high record for integrity, promotions earned through competitive examination, and enjoying an excellent reputation among his fellow officers. His latest assignment was as supervisor of cases arising at the morning line-up at Police Headquarters and deciding where these cases should be prosecuted. He was attached to the office of the Superintendent of Police.

Saltonstall Doubts Power To Set Up State Home Guard

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today urged Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and Senator David I. Walsh and members of the Massachusetts delegation in the House of Representatives to make certain that the present Congress clearly provides for the establishment of a Massachusetts Home Guard if the National Guard is called into Federal service for training.

The Governor's appeal was made in a letter sent after the Chief Executive learned that while State law grants him authority to set up a Home Guard, there is doubt as to whether Federal law allows such an organization unless a state of war exists.

In the letter Governor Saltonstall stated: "Legal authorities in this State inform me there is some doubt as to whether or not the Governor can organize a State Home Guard when, as and if the National Guard is called into Federal service, provided that a state of war does not actually exist when the Federal Government does so call the National Guard. I have noted a letter of the Governor of the State of New York to Senator Morris Sheppard and Representative Andrew J. May in relation to the same subject. It becomes most important for the joint resolution that is authorized by Congress on this subject to cover this point. . . .

"I know that you will agree with me that if our National Guard is called into Federal service, it becomes necessary, in order to carry out the responsibility of the Executive Office in the Commonwealth, to organize a Home Guard. We are setting up a tentative organization at this time in order to be prepared, and it certainly would be most unfortunate and difficult for the Executive Office in this State to have Congress not make this point clear when it passes a resolution calling the National Guard into Federal service."

Couples Keep Up Rush to Marry

The rush to marry in order to avoid military conscription continued at City Hall as at early afternoon today 64 couples filed intentions to wed. Registry officials expect that today's total will vie with that of yesterday, when 115 couples filed intentions.

Of the first 58 who filed today 47 of the men gave their ages as between 28 and 31. This compares with yesterday's ages of 21 to 31. The big rush generally comes in the lunch hour, and City Hall Registrar James A. Burke expects another high figure to be set today.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor in "Waterloo Bridge." 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Fugitive From Justice," with Roger Pryor. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Four Sons," with Don Ameche, Alan Curtis, George Ernst and Mary Beth Hughes. 3:35, 6:35 9:40. Also "La Conga Nights." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. 1:10, 5:05, 9. Also "Pop Always Pays." 3:40, 7:35.

Keith Memorial—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Anne of Windy Poplars" with Anne Shirley. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan, Fay Bainter and Brenda Joyce. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Golden Gloves," with Jean Cagney and Richard Denning. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"My Favorite Wife," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:20 a. m. 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Orpheum —
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Paramount—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. 10:05 a. m., 1:55, 5:40, 9:25. Also "Pop Always Pays." 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston —
"Black Diamonds." 9:40 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:35, 6:55, 9:15. Also "Millionaire in Prison," 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:10.

State—
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—
"My Favorite Wife," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland and Patricia Morison. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Travels: Sydney, Australia, and Dude Ranch Resort. "A Door Will Open," "White Magic," "Unusual Occupations," "Life Saving Technique," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux
"Ski Patrol," with Lull Desti. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Boys of the City." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:15, 8:50.

Uptown—
"I Was an Adventuress," with Vera Zorina and Peter Lorre. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Four Sons," featuring Don Ameche. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

University—
Anna Neagle in "Irene." 1:45, 5, 8:15. Also Florence Rice in "The Girl in 313." 3:35, 6:50, 10. Tomorrow: "In Old Chicago," with Alice Faye. Also Ginger Rogers in "Bachelor Mother."

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Water Colors by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Mediaeval Arts by Mrs. Sayward.

Radio—Page 11

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Rising Defense Interest Seen As Civilians Join Naval Group

Increased interest in national preparedness is being reflected these days in increased inquiries and applications regarding membership in the United States Naval Reserve as officers and enlisted men, according to Boston Navy Yard headquarters.

Unlike the Army, which has suspended its policy of reserve appointments except through formal training channels, the Navy is accepting civilian applications, helping to build the Naval Reserve to its highest peak in morale yet attained in peacetime.

The Navy's reserve structure includes: the Fleet Naval Reserve (similar to the Army's National Guard), the Volunteer Naval Reserve (similar to the Army's Organized Reserve Corps) and the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve.

The Fleet Naval Reserve's mission is to create and mobilize trained organizations for service on board vessels of the fleet and of the Naval Transportation Service in any theater of operations.

Drills and Cruise

Its officers and men are organized into "divisions," each of which drills as a substitute or reserve to a crew in the active fleet now afloat. This reserve drill takes place one night a week during the year, plus a two weeks' cruise each summer. When drilling and on cruise, the personnel is paid according to rates allowed similar ranks on active duty.

Fleet Reserve officers are obtained from the Volunteer Reserve, from qualified enlisted men by examination, from graduates of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (such as at Harvard University), from graduates of the Naval Academy or from men resigning from active duty with the fleet.

The mission of the Volunteer Naval Reserve is to provide additional personnel for general service afloat or special service ashore. Qualified enlisted men and civilians are eligible for appointment as Volunteer Reserve Officers, if physically fit.

These officers may drill voluntarily with the Fleet Reserve, but there is no provision for pay. They may also go on the annual cruise with privileges of their rank, but without pay or allowances, although in some years there is money for such pay.

The Fleet Naval Reserve includes deck, engineer, aviation (flight), medical, and supply officers.

General and Special Services

The Volunteer Naval Reserve General Service includes: deck, engineer, aviation (flight), medical, supply, dental, and chaplain officers.

The Volunteer Naval Reserve Special Service includes: deck, engineer, aviation (ground, special-service, and transport-pilot), medical, supply, dental, chaplain, naval constructor, civil engineer, communication, intelligence, ordnance, and legal officers.

The Merchant Marine Naval Reserve includes deck and engineer officers.

All type of reserve officers are bound to serve if called during a war or national emergency.

In other words, the Navy assigns applying civilians, even without previous military or naval experience, to units for which they seem best fitted.

Certificated professional standing is requisite in becoming a volunteer officer in the medical, dental, engineering, aviation, chaplain, constructor, intelligence, ordnance, legal, supply, and civil engineering services.

Civilians applying to become General Service officers in the supply arm must not be more than 28 years of age, with ensign being the only rank available for original appointment.

Special Service officers may be appointed immediately to the rank for which they are qualified according to experience and age, with 21 years being the minimum for ensign, 25 for lieutenant (junior grade), 31 for lieutenant, and 37 for lieutenant-commander.

Example in Newton of Roadside Planting

By a Staff Photographer

Tawny Day Lilies Cheer the Traveling Motorist

The Day Lily, originally from Asia, is one of the old-fashioned home garden flowers to become citified, so to speak. Although not particularly brilliant in coloring, this flower makes an attractive showing in the landscape, and lends itself well to beautifying schemes. This planting is at the Parker Street, Newton, underpass of the Worcester turnpike.

Vermont Republicans Line Up For Their Intra-Party Battles

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 30—With the Vermont Democrats having gone through the motions of nominating a slate to oppose Republican nominees for State and Congressional offices in November, headquarters of Republican candidates preparing for their intra-party battles in the September primary have begun to blossom throughout the State. Nomination is tantamount to election in this regularly Republican State and the Democrats invariably pick their party candidates by common consent to meet the champions who survive the Republican primary—invariably without hope of winning.

Selection by the Democrats of John McGrath, of Milton, to be their standard bearer for Governor, may indirectly, however, have a bearing on the contest between Gov. George D. Aiken and Ralph E. Flanders, of Springfield, for the seat in the United States Senate held by the late Ernest W. Gibson. Vermont's primaries are open. It is not at all uncommon for Democrats to vote in the Republican primary and in a close Republican contest can conceivably affect the election by either voting in the Republican primary or failing to do so.

Political analysts are watching this year with interest because John McGrath, nominated for the Governorship, has a strong farm following. Governor Aiken must depend largely upon his own farm strength to defeat Mr. Flanders for the senatorship. Ordinarily Governor Aiken might also depend upon considerable Democratic farm strength voting for him in the Republican primary but should this rural Democratic vote decide to remain on its own side of the political fence and cast its vote in large numbers for its own candidate as a complimentary gesture, Governor Aiken's rural strength would be weakened and Mr. Flanders, who can depend on a heavy vote in the urban areas, might pile up enough votes to win the nomination.

It is expected that Governor Aiken will conduct his campaign from Montpelier and he has selected Edward H. Peet, Cornwall farmer and farm insurance man as his campaign manager. Mr. Flanders has chosen Barre as his State campaign headquarters and George H. Jones of Rutland, former Chairman of the State Republican Committee, will direct the campaign with Thomas K. Salmon, of Dorset, in charge of publicity.

Preparing early for the November battle of the polls, Vermont Republicans have opened campaign headquarters here in the capital and John W. Davis, Chairman of the State committee, will direct the political maneuvers.

Main interest will center in the primary contest for the Senatorship between Governor Aiken and Mr. Flanders and between Oscar L. Shepherd, of Hardwick, Speaker of the House, and Senator Mortimer R. Proctor, of Proctor, seeking the Lieutenant Governorship nomination. Lieut. Gov. William H. Willis is unopposed for Governor in the primaries. Norman Towne, of Berlin, Democrat, will oppose the winner of the Shepherd-Proctor contest, in November.

Boating Revival

A revival of boating on Lake Champlain is seen by Edward Hatch, of Swanton, who has been producing seaworthy craft for more than half a century. Both Mr. Hatch and his son, Andrew, are now employed by the Swanton Boat Company, the town's newest industry.

For many years, dating back to and before the war of 1812, Swanton and Highgate Springs in the big Back Bay region of Northern Lake Champlain have been noted as boatbuilding towns. For many years, however, the industry languished and then practically disappeared, leaving only the water-soaked remnants of what were once small but flourishing shipyards. The Swanton Boat Company is due to the interest shown by the Hatches who succeded in uniting several individual builders of lake craft into one company.

As the elder Hatch states his view of new boating potentialities, "I've been making boats a good many years and I think I can recognize a demand for boats when I see one, so we are prepared to meet that demand as it arises." Mr. Hatch, who learned his craft from his father more than half a century ago, says the growning demand for boats is caused by congested conditions of the highways, particularly on week ends and holidays. The wide expanse of Lake Champlain he says, offers ideal opportunity to get away from the dust and noise of the highways and to relax with an age-old recreation."

Boats are made according to individual specifications and so far this year 15 of a variety of models have been built by the Swanton company.

Indebtedness Rise

Indebtedness of Vermont cities, towns and incorporated districts increased only $262,351 between 1932 and 1938 as compared with an increase of $8,810,458 during the 12-year period between 1920 and 1932, according to a survey just completed by the State Planning Board.

The figures were released by Philip Shutler, Planning Board Director, without comment or conclusions but statistically minded officials at the capitol said the figures indicated that corporate units had reefed financial sails radically since the depths of the depression years in 1933.

Indebtedness of these units in 1938 included $11,794,398 in bonds; $6,555,560 in borrowed money and $320,239 in other debt. In 1932 bonded debt was $12,015,425; borrowed money totaled $6,030,325 and other debt, $362,625.

Indebtedness of towns and cities alone in 1920 was $7,123,207; in 1932 it was $14,304,526 and in 1938 it reached $15,206,807.

This does not include the State bonded debt which now stands at $8,544,031 as of June 30 and is for the town and city and school districts alone.

Flood Control

Further study of the Winooski River flood control plans has been authorized by the United States Army engineers and Col. John N. Hodges, Division Engineer of the north Atlantic area, has been assigned the preparation of the report. Although there are three big control dams in the valley the planning board asserts further control work needs to be done. The State Commission favors a study that will determine both flood control and power needs.

Miss Cowl and 'Brassbound'

The Arts in Massachusetts

"Captain Brassbound's Conversion," which is largely unknown to a generation of theatergoers, came to Marblehead last evening under the shortened title of "Captain Brassbound" in the revival with which Jane Cowl is touring the summer theaters. It is an amusing play, a little dated perhaps and a little obvious in some of its devices, but bearing a characteristic Shavian liveliness in its juggling of phrases and ideas.

Lady Cecily Waynflete, the only woman in the play, provides an entertaining role for Miss Cowl. In Morocco, as though she were at home in England, Lady Cecily pursues her courses with the quiet assurance of one who has always managed to have her own way. There is nothing domineering about her. It is her calm unawareness of opposition which carries her through; that and her knack of resolving problems into their simplest form, so simple, indeed, that sometimes they seem topsy-turvy when she has finished.

Miss Cowl plays the part lightly and gaily, with a smile and a nod, coming to the rescue of the underdog, whoever it might be at the moment. So when Captain Brassbound seems to have the upper hand, she persuades him to forgo his revenge on the uncle who had been delivered into his power. And in turn, when Brassbound is in the toils, on trial before an American naval officer, she comes gallantly to the rescue, and explains the complicated situation as just one of those unpleasant family quarrels that no gentleman would wish to have told in public.

With Miss Cowl to lift her hands in a rhetorical flourish no one could question the validity of the argument. Certainly not the bluff American naval captain who had already been charmed by her eloquent eyes and manner, as had Captain Brassbound before him, the Moroccan Sidi el Assif, or the Cadi of Kintafi. They may have been a bit nonplussed at first by her interference with their masculine authority, and her management of their affairs, but all of them finally succumbed before her.

There is about these gentlemen whom Shaw assembled an entertaining suggestion of characters out of Gilbert and Sullivan. Their contrasts are emphasized by the acting: the testiness of Sir Howard as Cecil Humphreys shades it into resigned helplessness before Lady Cecily's triumphant progress; the fierceness of Captain Brassbound that in Arthur Margetson's hands melts into romantic admiration of the lady; the wiliness of Felix Drinkwater, managed by Hale Norcross to take advantage of every twist; or the patience of Leslie Rankin, set forth by St. Clair Bayfield, as the temporary host of these visitors. They may hardly resemble the characters that might be expected to be discovered in Morocco, but with Shaw at their shoulders, to provide them with words and ideas, they are amusing. E. F. M.

Stage News

"Old Acquaintance," a new comedy by John van Druten, is scheduled for its premiere at the Wilbur in Boston on Monday, Sept. 16, according to announcement from Dwight Deere Wiman. Auriol Lee will direct the production, and Richard Whorf will design the settings. No players have been engaged yet, but rehearsals are expected to start on Aug. 21.

"George Washington Slept Here" is to be the title of the new George S. Kaufman-Moss Hart play, announced some time ago for a fortnight at the Plymouth Theater in Boston, starting Sept. 23. The play will make its debut at Hartford on Sept. 21.

The sixth annual presentation of "As the Earth Turns," folk play adapted from Gladys Hasty Carroll's novel, is announced for Aug. 1, 2, and 3 at Emery's Bridge, South Berwick, Maine. Performances are given at 3 p. m., daylight saving time, weather permitting.

Three Stations In B. & P. Road Close Sept. 30

Service at the Bolyston Street, Jamaica Plain and Forest Hills stations on the Boston & Providence Railroad will be abandoned on Sept. 30, under an order handed down yesterday by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission.

Patrons will be forced to use rapid transit and street car service which the Commission said was "reasonably available." Not only will dropping of this service save money for the railroad, now operated by the New Haven Railroad, but passengers on the West Roxbury-Needham Heights line will be saved several minutes by eliminating the stops.

The Commission stated:

"We are aware of the destructive possibilities of continuation of passenger train stops where passengers have made little use of them or are adequately served by other means of transportation and are strongly of the opinion that in the problem of determining the question of adandonment of passenger stations which are not well patronized consideration must be given to those stations made use of by a very substantial number of passengers to the end that the large public convenience may be served and requirements met."

Day Lilies Brighten the Way Along Worcester Turnpike

Old-fashioned plants, associated with quiet gardens in off-the-beaten-path rustic communities, have become citified in recent years, and are much favored for new designs in landscaping.

One such, which lends itself well to mass effects, is the tawny Day Lily—better known by that homely name than by its botanical tag, Hemerocallis fulva clone Europa. Linnaeus, the great naturalist, of course, described its characteristics in "hemerocallis," "beauty for a day."

Now a long way from its original home in Asia, whence it came to Europe and then to the United States in the holds of adventurous ships, the day lily flourishes in the United States. The most recent example as a bit of planned roadside planting is on the Worcester Turnpike at the Parker Street underpass in Newton.

One bank is the admiration of motorists in and out of Boston. This is one of the plantings of the Roadside Development Division of the State Department of Public Works. Massachusetts was a pioneer in roadside beautification, and began this work in 1921.

Thus Massachusetts, by the resourcefulness of Raymond W. Coburn's staff, sets out the tawny lily that flowered in the royal gardens of Portugal and Spain to embellish a superhighway through a residential neighborhood in America.

When Europeans began coming to this country they brought not only their household goods but various plants. Among them was this day lily that has come to be known so well.

As they traveled westward more of these plants were carried along to remind them of their home gardens and groups of day lilies are found near old houses which later were abandoned.

Many families camping for the night or resting in lonely places eventually disappeared, but the day lilies lived on, growing and multiplying.

Sometimes it was necessary for the pioneers to lighten their wagons, and the plants were thrown out into the fields where in later years men plowed them up, leaving only a small quantity along the road.

When you see the roadside lily again think what tales it might tell. Remember it was once the delight and pride of many royal gardens, and that it is the great-great-grandfather of some of the most beautiful new hybrid day lilies which are among the finest and hardiest of garden perennials.

Its tenacious roots hold the soil in place, its foliage needs no cutting or trimming. The luxuriant growth of the foliage tends to keep down obnoxious weeds, and the beautiful blossoms of orange and red are at the height of their blooming period in July and early August. Then they may be enjoyed by travelers who would otherwise have little to break the monotony of dust-covered bushes and weeds along the highway.

Model Village Of Hill, N. H., Nears Reality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILL, N. H., July 30—Construction of public buildings and streets for the new model village of Hill, which will replace the town to be inundated by the Franklin Falls flood control reservoir, will begin this week as the last load of hurricane-salvaged lumber moves off the new site for a railroad siding 10 miles away, H. C. Person, engineer employed by the town of Hill announced today.

Mr. Person said Timber Salvage Administration officials have been "completely co-operative" in clearing the land on which the government held a five-year lease. The government has moved the 1,887,000 board foot lumber-yard which was located on the site of the new village in plenty of time to allow construction of the town to proceed at a normal pace. With the exception of 204 man-days of WPA labor, toward which the village contributed 25 per cent, all the moving and repiling of the lumber was done by the Salvage Administration.

While the dam of clay and other earthen materials rises so as to protect downstream from the flood waters of the Pemmigawasset River, the residents of Hill who must give up their homes to make this possible are joining hands in the development of a village where everything will be new and well planned, a model village in which many outsiders are seeking to locate in but in which the present residents of Hill are being given the first opportunities.

Apart from the inability of many property owners to come to satisfactory price arrangements with the Army Engineers for their property to be taken, everything is going along according to schedule and by the time snow flies many families will be living in the new village.

The nucleus of the development of the new village is the Hill Village Improvement Association, a non-profit organization formed by the townspeople to build the new village.

The State of New Hampshire has placed its stamp of endorsement on a $50,000 two-year State-secured note to provide the necessary financing of town buildings pending the receipt of payments from the Federal Government for present town property that must be abandoned. A check for $9,000 has already been received from the Government for the school building that is to be destroyed and this will be used towards the construction of the new school facilities.

The land on which the new village is being built is undeveloped land purchased by the Improvement Association.

Unlike many of the model villages that have been built in the last few years, the model village of Hill is not a Government project. Bankers of the section are providing the necessary financial assistance for the construction of the new homes.

The entire village is being laid out on one side of the new stretch of the Daniel Webster Highway so as to eliminate cross-traffic. A special area has been set aside at the entrance to the village for a shopping center where the present retail establishments of Hill will have their new homes.

There is a certainty that there will be no labor surplus in Hill for some time to come. Not only is the construction of the dam taking the services of many men of the section, but the building of the new village, the construction of the new stretch of State highway, and the building of the new homes also call for much labor.

Islands Strike Is Broken

Continued from Page 1

masters; a $10 increase on the basic rate paid to seamen; an extra day's pay at straight time rate for holidays; an increase in the overtime rate from 70 cents to 80 cents an hour; and payment of overtime rate on a per minute basis for cargo unloading at points other than New Bedford.

The Arbitration Board is to meet within 15 days and report within 30 days.

Union demands included various wage adjustments, averaging $10 a month wage increases and an extra day's pay for men on duty holidays.

A heavy fog threatened to cut off all traffic to the islands this morning, grounding planes and keeping small craft in harbors. The coastguard was insisting that the small vessels carry proper equipment.

As employees, employers and State officials met, however, a civic committee appointed by Nantucket Selectmen announced that it intended to do something definite about restoring service to that island regardless of the outcome of the negotiations.

New England Congressmen Generally Favor Training Bill

Sentiment among the New England Congressmen who have expressed themselves on the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill seems to be favorable on the whole, although some reservations have been voiced.

In favor "100 per cent" is Senator Warren R. Austin, (R) of Vermont. By having such "a reservoir of training civilians," it is his belief that the United States may be able to avoil the establishment of a large professional army, a small army and trained citizens being sufficient for the emergency under this plan.

Senator Austin is one of the New England members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee which put the bill in shape for the Senate.

Also in favor is Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R) of Vermont, who remarked that there was a possibility he would be called himself, being a reserve captain in the 316th cavalry reserve.

Senator Theodore Francis Green, (D) of Rhode Island, declared that he saw "no other way out," adding that "the experience in obtaining men for the increased army shows we can't expect to get them voluntarily."

The other New England member of the Committee, Senator Styles Bridges, (R) of New Hampshire, was reported as favoring some sort of military training, but as wary of any measure that might lean toward dictatorship methods.

"We all want national defense," he declared, "but we don't want to take any step toward dictatorship. We want military training in a common sense way that won't disrupt morale of the Nation."

In Senator Bridges view, Federal, state and municipal agencies and departments, as well as private concerns, should be required to keep positions open for men who are conscripted. Other amendments protecting the drafted men against foreclosures of mortgages, invalidation of life insurance policies and installments purchases should be considered also, he said.

Representative John W. McCormack, (D) of Massachusetts, urged today in Washington that an amendment be added to exclude men studying for the priesthood or the ministry. "Unless this amendment is adopted," said Representative McCormack in a letter to the House Military Committee, "the proposed periods of military training will interfere seriously with proper religious preparation. In the long run well trained religious leaders are more essential to the national welfare than soldiers."

Federal Forest Building Opened

LACONIA, N. H., July 30 (AP)—With National, State, and city dignitaries in attendance, Assistant Chief Forester C. E. Rachford, of Washington, formally accepted today the new $175,000 Federal Forest Building.

The building houses the offices of Supervisor C. L. Graham of the White Mountain National Forest and other Federal agencies.

United States Representative A. B. Jenks, of Manchester, gave the dedication address. Gov. Francis P. Murphy represented the State and Mayor Robinson W. Smith the city. Former Mayor E. J. Gallagher, publisher of the Laconia Evening Citizen, who was instrumental in securing the building, served as Master of Ceremonies.

'Conscience Fund' Gets $15 'Bequest'

Perhaps the hot weather, by contrast, suggested the waist-deep snow of the blizzard last winter, or the wish that Boston streets were cluttered up with snowdrifts right now—but whatever the reason, someone mailed to James J. McCarthy, City Treasurer, today, a $10 and a $5 bill, marked for the City's "Conscience Fund."

Attaches of the department suggested the amount might be that of an overpayment or even repayment for a never performed job when the city hired hundreds of men to clear the streets of snow.

The banknotes were mailed between pieces of cardboard. The envelope was postmarked in the city.

Raid Ashby Farm, Large Still Seized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 30—Although prohibition has been repealed for more than six years, State Police and Federal agents presented a case to the United States Commissioner today involving a large still and six alleged bootleggers.

The police and agents, led by Inspector Peter J. Morrissey, raided a farm at Ashby yesterday and seized a 750-gallon still, 7,500 gallons of mash, and 150 gallons of alcohol. They arrested six men whom they arraigned before Commissioner E. H. Crandell today.

Empress Zita's Family Reunited

ROYALSTON, Mass., July 30 (AP)—The Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary was reunited here today with four more of her sons and daughters.

Most recent of the Hapsburg arrivals were the Archdukes Carl Ludwig and Rudolph, and the Archduchesses Adelaide and Charlotte. They sped here to join their mother after landing at New York by clipper ship from Lisbon. The Archduchess Elizabeth, who arrived with her mother from Portugal 10 days ago, welcomed them.

The royal family is housed at the colonial home of Calvin Bullock, American philanthropist, who offered them refuge after Germany marched into their retreat in Belgium.

G.O.P. Women Give Prizes for Essays

For their essays on perpetuation of the Constitution in the United States, four young ladies today received cash prizes at the luncheon meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, held in the organization's Beacon Street headquarters, Boston.

The awards, donated by the Barman Fund Committee for Defense of the Constitution, were presented by Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, national committeewoman from Massachusetts. Mrs. Williams, Maj. Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Howard Lapsley, Treasurer of the Willkie Volunteer Committee of Massachusetts, and W. C. Mullins, Boston newspaperman, were speakers.

The winning essayists were Miss Lillian Modig, Springfield; Miss Jessie N. Ricker, Brockton; Miss Beverly M. Simpson, West Springfield, and Miss Lena B. Lord, Melrose.

Soprano at Durham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—One of America's new soprano stars, Virginia Johnson, will be heard in her first University of New Hampshire program tomorrow evening, July 31.

Plane Ship Wasp Back in Boston

The United States Navy's $21,000,000 aircraft carrier Wasp returned to the Army Base, South Boston, this morning after three weeks of maneuvers at sea.

Leaving Boston on June 22 the Wasp proceeded to Norfolk, Va., before setting out on its shakedown cruise which included airplane take-offs and landings. The ship returned to Boston for general overhauling, adjustments to the machinery, and minor repairs which the trial cruise disclosed were needed.

There were four planes on board when the Wasp tied up at the Army Base, said by officers to be carried to enable Navy pilots to obtain the required number of flying hours each month. No details of the cruise would be disclosed by the officers.

Designate Military Field

PORTLAND, Maine, July 30 (AP)—Major Harold Clark, attached to the office of the Chief of Air Corps, has designated the Presque Isle Airport for development as the northernmost Maine airport of military value.

'Old-Timers' Night' On Common Planned

An "Old Timers' Night," including an old-fashioned band concert and minstrel skits, will be staged at Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common tomorrow night by WPA workers in the Recreation Division of the Boston Park Department. William M. Mullen, Director of Recreation, will be master of ceremonies.

The show follows the rousing success of the Barber Shop Quartet contest held recently at the Common. The program includes the Muddy River Four and the Rainy Nights, barber shop quartet; a band concert under direction of Charles Frank; William Jones, who introduced "The Road to Mandalay" to a London audiece many years ago, and others.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

COOL OFF AT KEITH MEMORIAL
WHEN THE DALTONS RODE
RANDOLPH SCOTT · KAY FRANCIS
BRIAN DONLEVY · GEORGE BANCROFT
— Plus 2nd Big Hit —
NEW DONALD DUCK CARTOON
ANNE SHIRLEY in "ANNE of WINDY POPLARS"

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—GREAT FEATURES—2
"ANDY HARDY MEETS DEBUTANTE"
LEWIS STONE · MICKEY ROONEY · JUDY GARLAND
Also: "THE CAPTAIN IS A LADY"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air-Conditioned
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Thorne Smith's Most Hilarious Story!
"TURNABOUT"
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. COOL ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. 50th St.

"THE MOUNTAINEER"
Streamlined Service to the WHITE MOUNTAINS
Leaves Boston Week Days except Monday 12:25 P. M. Daylight Time—Sundays 9 A. M.
BOSTON and MAINE R. R.

Resort Shops at Lake Placid Nantucket....Magnolia

SHEER WOOL SHAWLS
$8.50 - $10.50
Lemon Heliotrope Pink—Sky Sea Green and Crimson
LACE SHAWLS
$10.50
48" Square—Beautiful pattern White, Sky, Helio and Pink
Mail Orders Filled
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street, Boston

Bullpen Pitchers Show to Advantage for Bees—New Host for Yachts Today

Stengel's Relief Corps Better Than Starters

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If manager Casey Stengel of the Bees could abandon the accepted and sometimes complicated practice of naming a starting pitcher, and turn the mound over to his relief corps, he might climb out of the National League cellar in a hurry. In recent Hive games with the Pirates and Cardinals, Boston's starters have accommodatingly given the opposition batting drill, while the men who walk out of the bull pen have been surprisingly effective.

It is the old story of locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen. By the time the rescue hurler has arrived on the scene, another Stengel bid for victory has gone up in smoke. As the Bees rarely score many runs, they seldom produce enough power to come from behind in the late innings—in other words, overcome the handicap which the starting pitcher has allowed in the early frames.

Coffman Effective

Stengel received smart relief pitching yesterday, in the opener of the Cardinal series. After Chief Salvo had given up four hits and four runs in the first half of the first inning, Dick Coffman came in and hurled hitless ball through the fourth, when he retired for a pinch hitter. Piechota, who followed Coffman, was in trouble in the sixth and seventh, but Jim Tobin, who retired the last eight St. Louis batters, was not charged with a run.

It was Tobin's second appearance on the mound this season. On Saturday he had a short workout against the Pirates and now has allowed four hits and no runs in 4⅔ innings of rescue hurling. Stengel will probably give him a starting assignment against the Reds, who play six games in three days here later in the week. Tobin, you recall, was injured in a preseason exhibition game at Washington. During the southern training tour he had over-shadowed all other Bee pitchers and would have worked the opener.

Salvo Drops No. 5

For Salvo, it was defeat No. 5 and his fourth in a row. The big right-hander, who looked so promising through late June and the first two weeks in July, has now absorbed successive setbacks by the Reds, Pirates, Cubs and Cardinals. He has been getting the ball over the plate, but apparently with little on it. If this continues, Stengel may put him back in the pull pen.

Most of the offensive troubles yesterday, which marked the Bees' sixth straight loss, were caused by Johnny Mize, the giant first baseman. His single, double and triple accounted for six of the eight Cardinal runs. Johnny is first in the majors with 26 home runs, and his total of 68 runs batted in is only two behind Frank McCormick of the Reds.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Bees and Cardinals will play a double-header tomorrow at the Hive . . . Thursday is an open date . . . The Cincinnati Reds play twin bills here Friday, Saturday and Sunday . . . Saturday is Ladies' Day at the Allston park . . . The Cardinals, who took over fifth place by winning yesterday, look immense at bat, but mediocre in the field . . . The infield made four errors . . . Johnny Cooney has a hitting streak of 12 games . . . The Red Sox face Bobby Feller tonight in Cleveland . . . Master Bob will be trying for his seventeenth victory . . . Jim Bagby will oppose him on the mound.

Another Star Added to Grid Team in N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—For the first time since 1937 Georgetown University will have a representative on the Eastern College All-Star football team. Myron Darmohray, 205-pound fullback from Hicksville, L. I., accepted an invitation to play on the 1940 edition of the All-Stars against the New York Giants in the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 4, in the fifth annual Fresh Air Fund game. The only other Georgetown player who has played on an Eastern All-Star team was Al Vacaro, right tackle in 1937.

Since then Jack Hagerty, the Georgetown coach, has made no recommendations due principally to the fact that few players of the undefeated 1938 and 1939 teams were seniors. As a matter of fact, Darmohray is one of two Georgetown players who graduated this year.

Darmohray is a short stocky individual whose forte is blocking and backing up the line. Tuss McLaughry, All-Star coach, expects to use him principally as a blocking back. Ben Kish, of Pittsburgh, and John McLaughry, of Brown, son of the coach, also will work in this position.

The roster of the All-Star squad has been increased to 25 men through the acquisition of Darmoray.

National 20-Goal Polo Winners

Wide World

WESTBURY, L. I.—Presentation to the winning Great Neck Team, left to right: T. Carpenter, S. B. Iglehart, Mrs. G. H. Bostwick making the presentation; J. P. Grace, Jr. and G. H. Dempsey. The team won the National 20-goal tourney by defeating Bostwick Field four, 12 to 7 last week end.

Diz Dean Scores Two-Hit Shutout Over Tulsa, 1-0

DALLAS, July 30 (AP)—Dizzy Dean of the baseballin' Deans shut out Dallas with two hits last night as Tulsa triumphed 1-0.

It was the best game the $185,000 Chicago Cubs player had pitched since he came back to the Texas League to try to regain some of the form he knew in the majors. He faced only 28 batters.

It was only the second time in 10 games that Dean had lasted nine innings and gave him a record of six victories and three losses.

Most important was that Diz looked like the big leaguer of the Gas House Gang days as he mixed up fast balls, slow balls and curves.

Using the sidearm motion he has been experimenting with since the Chicago Cubs sent him to Tulsa, he got his wonderful body motion behind the pitches and threw some of the balls just as well as he did in his prime.

After H. G. Lee bounced his first pitch through the box for a single the big righthander set the next 16 rebels down in order. Clay Touchstone singled to right in the sixth.

Dean walked none and struck out none.

Tiller Talk

Indians Crash Start, Taunt Steamer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., July 30—The Indian Class start here yesterday was their typical hull-splintering affair with 29 boats all attempting to hit the best spot on the line at the same time.

The best spot yesterday was without question. It was a starboard hitch right up to the committee boat, and, as the gun fired, a rapid tack off on the port.

This was the ideal way of picking up a lead at the start, and there were many that tried it. Some of these, notably Jimmy Bonney and his Wiwona were quite successful, but there were other Indians that tried port tack variations.

Then the fun started!

Imagine some 14 boats running the line on the starboard tack, all of them with varying speeds hoping to reach the committee boat end at the sound of the gun. Then imagine the 15 others in yesterday's fleet rounding the committee boat on the port tack, hoping to find an opening in the starboard hitch fleet.

Came the Crash

The gun fired the start of the race; but the reverberations that followed sounded like a lumber camp with the crash of timber, and its subsequent splinterings.

Fortunately for this reporter, young Bonney, with Ronnie Darling also aboard, had cracked a beautiful start and was away from the crash and the outbursts that followed.

The typical Indian start was no news to Bonney, and he began working his boat to windward, not even turning his head to see the tangled mess of sails, rigging and masts.

Herbie Allbright, consistent veteran and Sir Thomas Lipton Trophy winner in 1930, was a little off to leeward of Wiwona in his Osseo, but a mite ahead. Below Osseo was Bill MacDonald with Astec.

Shift In Wind

The three leaders began waltzing away from the fleet in fine style, picking up fresher easterly air as they left the majority of the fleet tacking into the Squantum shore.

A half hour had about elapsed and the race seemed decided for top positions. The easterly had swung into the southeasterly and the boats along with Wiwona, Osseo and Astec out in the middle of Quincy Bay were far in the lead of the Squantum fleet.

With the southeasterly shift, Astec, which was farthest to leeward became the leading boat, with Osseo second and Wiwona third.

Tacking Duel

Off Moon Head, Astec and Osseo became involved in a fine tacking duel, with young MacDonald holding on to Allbright with every hitch. Champions in the Winabout Class a year ago during Quincy Race Week here, the MacDonalds were producing equal class in a faster field.

Meanwhile Bonney was experiencing difficulty staying ahead of Young Dean Lewis' Pelican, Paul Ryan's Blue Cloud, sailed by Horatio "Dutch" Holland, and Pillsbury's Apache, sailed by John Bodge, Squantum Yacht Club junior skipper this year.

At the windward mark off Long Island Wharf, Wiwona managed to stave off Blue Cloud's rush in the midst of the harbor steamer's barrel-chested plunge right through the fleet at the wharf.

Island Steamer

It was an especially close call abroad Wiwona, for Bonney steered his boat right for the steamer, then veered off, catching the speed of its wake, yet almost tipping over to windward in the back draft.

The leading boats had rounded the marker off the wharf only to be caught pinned between the onrushing boat and the wharf itself. Typical "lemon squeezing" was the safety margin as the boats broke loose from the potential trap.

Meanwhile Astec had bounded away from Osseo, and not handicapped by the steamer episode, was enjoying an eighth of a mile lead. Pelican was third, Apache fourth, Norman Stanley sailing Mercury fifth, Wiwona sixth and Blue Cloud seventh.

No Change

There was no change in the order as the leaders rounded the guide mark off westerly end of Long Island and headed for Houghs Neck.

Bonney immediately veered Wiwona off from the others to clear wind and then close-hauled for the mark. Up to windward, Osseo and Astec hardly moved as the air lightened, and the wind seemed to darken the water more off to leeward.

"Believe we're in the right spot," Bonney said. "We're catching Herbie (Allbright) and Astec to windward, we've left Apache, Mercury and Blue Cloud, and we're fast stepping up to Pelican ahead."

New Breeze

It was clearly visible that the air to windward had now dropped to nothing, but by some miraculous streak, Wiwona was still drifting ahead. In 15 minutes Wiwona was even with all the leaders, and only 100 yards behind Pelican who was also to leeward of Osseo and Astec.

"Look at those Star boats over near Adams Shore in the bay," Bonney hollered. "They have a southwest breeze."

And sure enough, a brisk southwesterly was making up to replace the fading easterly. Wiwona was in a good spot to reach the breeze first, or at least the same time as did Pelican. Bonney headed his craft towards the breeze, and Pelican followed.

Minutes that seemed like hours made up the interval of waiting for the new breeze, but it soon came, and the complexion of the race was entirely changed.

Pelican First

Pelican received the breeze first and held a short lead over Wiwona at the mark. Mercury was third, Astec fourth, and Osseo fifth.

The reach to the finish line was hard work aboard the two leaders. Slowly Wiwona cut down Pelican, as Bonney reached his boat higher in the soft air, and ran it down in the puffs.

A half mile from the finish line, Pelican's lead had been cut to a quarter length, and the two skippers and crews were working feverishly. A quarter of a mile to go, and still no change. Pelican seemed to have steadied down.

Wiwona Wins

Two hundred yards from the finish line, a second's shift in the breeze found Wiwona easing its sail rapidly, with no shift aboard Pelican, and Wiwona eased ahead. Soon Pelican's air was cut off by Wiwona in the windward position, as Wiwona received the cannon three seconds over Pelican.

It was a typical Indian finish, as it was a typical Indian start. Wah-Hoo-Wah!

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Frank Parker defeated Don McNeill 6—3, 8—6, 6—0 in tennis final at Seabright; Helen Bernhard beat Dorothy Workman 6—3, 7—5, for women's singles title.

Three Years Ago

Ed Brandt, Pittsburgh, limited Boston Bees to two hits for 1—0 victory as Chicago Cubs beat Giants 5—3 and increased National League lead to four games.

Five Years Ago

England routed United States 5—0 in Davis Cup challenge round, handing Americans first shutout since Australia accomplished feat in 1911.

Squantum Y. C. Takes Over Quincy Race Week Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., July 30—Moderate to fresh southwesterly winds and a sunny sky beckoned yachtsmen of Boston Bay to the Squantum Yacht Club this morning as the third day of the third annual Quincy Bay Race Week got under way this afternoon.

From all indications, yesterday's fleet total of 203 yachts was due to be eclipsed by today's yachtsmen which should go a long way towards breaking the week's total record.

So far, the weather has been perfect for large fleets. Sunday's Boston Bay record-breaking flotilla of 280 was undoubtedly the result of excellent easterly conditions. Yesterday, another easterly was prevalent, with only slightly ladened skies overhead.

Whereas a year ago there were many repeat winners who even lasted throughout the week, to date only three boats in the major classes have scored two straight victories.

They are Richard E. Haley in the Dancer of the Winthrop 15-foot class, Robert Hoy's Skipper of the Hull Sea Birds, and Arthur Ogden's Soami in the Yankee Dories.

Current leaders going into today's race were featured in the most numerous classes. Norman Stanley as a result of two third places holds one point over Herbie Allbright's Osseo. Pelican and Wiwona are close astern.

Doug and Ann Russell scored their second straight second, and thereby gained the lead in the Radio Class with their WIND.

Russell Mattern's Gold Ray and Kenneth Robbie's Slalom are tied for first place in the Winabouts, as that class continued to lead in fleet totals yesterday with 39 of their fleet racing.

Roger McAleer became the skipper of the week as he scored over the Snipe Class yesterday, after barely losing Sunday's encounter. His Sora, which won the week's championship last year, has a long lead now over Jimmy Wills' Whiz.

Willard Smith's Band Wagon, by picking up a second yesterday while Reggie McMann's Perlem won its first inter-club race, topped the Winthrop Hustler Class for the week.

* * *

The Lawley 15s joined the fleet yesterday with seven boats, thus assuring the 200 mark of being reached. Boss' Sylmar was returned the victor.

* * *

The M. I. T. dinghies, which will be used in the informal intercollegiate regatta to be held off Marblehead, Friday, were led by Richard Knapp in Test Tube yesterday.

* * *

Major drop in the fleet was recorded in the Hustler, Radio and Indian classes yesterday. The Winabouts were only two short from their record 41 craft, while the Snipes sailed 32, a large number.

* * *

But the Indians dropped from 39 to 29, the Hustlers from 30 to 17, and the Radios from 26 to 12.

* * *

Marblehead Race Week is still the attraction for the majority of Boston Bay skippers. "The show's the thing," might be their slogan.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

American League

New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston (two).
Cincinnati at New York (night).
(Only games scheduled)

American League

Philadelphia at Chicago (night).
Washington at St. Louis.
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	G	AB	H	Av.
Carey	15	31	11	.355
Finney	78	339	119	.351
Williams	88	347	117	.337
Cramer	91	400	127	.318
Di Maggio	46	140	42	.300
Foxx	84	300	89	.297
Peacock	44	96	28	.292
Tabor	87	338	98	.289
Cronin	90	322	90	.279
Doerr	89	367	101	.275
Owen	18	49	11	.224
Desautels	58	183	38	.208
Spence	22	21	4	.190
Glenn	20	45	5	.111

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	65	210	66	.315
Ross	85	329	101	.306
Cooney	52	144	43	.299
Miller	84	305	88	.289
West	75	273	74	.271
Moore	58	209	56	.268
Sisti	70	263	62	.236
Hassett	81	323	76	.235
Glossop	56	161	36	.224
Masi	41	91	17	.187
Andrews	16	27	5	.185
Berres	50	109	18	.165
Wietelmann	24	14	2	.143

Bretton Woods Annual Tennis Tourney Aug. 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 30—Leading men's singles and doubles tennis players from points as far west as California are entered in the annual Bretton Woods tennis championship sheduled for the Mount Washington Hotel courts Aug. 8, 9, and 10, Wayland Avery, Dartmouth '39 tennis star and director of sports at the hotel, announced today.

Gerard Podesta, Montclair, N. J., former Princeton tennis captain and last year's Bretton Woods winner, is expected to defend his laurels at this year's tourney. H. N. Hyde of Hartford, Conn., 1939 first ranking doubles player in New England and Sumner Rodman, Dorchester, Mass., with Harrison Rowbotham, Brookline, Mass., 1939 second ranking doubles team in New England, were among the first to register for the competition.

The entrant from the most distant point is Ted Olewine of Santa Monica, California, who ranks third among southern California tennis stars. New Jersey entries include such stellar material as Donald Hawley of Orange, former N. J. state champion, and Billy Umstaedter of Milburn, Louisiana State University star.

Other entries for the three-day mountain tourney are John Curtiss, former Wisconsin star; Dick Seeler, Bellerose Long Island; Don Wheaton, ex-Dartmouth player; Leland H. Wiley, 1919 intercollegiate champion; Casper Nannes, Rutgers University professor; Bill Walker of Fitchburg, Mass. Entries will close at 6 p. m. August. 7th.

Boston Box Score

Bees

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Brown ss	4	2	3	3	1	2	2
T. Moore cf	5	1	3	4	6	0	0
Slaughter rf	4	1	0	0	3	0	0
Mize 1b	5	2	3	6	5	0	0
Padgett c	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Koy	4	0	1	0	4	0	0
S. Martin 3b	4	1	1	1	2	0	1
Orengo 2b	4	0	0	0	5	2	2
Bowman p	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	8	10	14	27	6	4
BOSTON							
Hassett 1b	5	1	1	1	12	1	0
Cooney cf	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Rowell 2b	5	0	2	2	2	8	1
West rf	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Ross lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Miller ss	3	1	2	3	2	4	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	1
Andrews c	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Salvo p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
*E. Moore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piechota p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobin p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	3	7	8	27	15	2

*Batted for Coffman in fourth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Louis	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0—8
Boston	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—3

Runs batted in, Mize 4, S. Martin, Rowell, Hassett, Miller, Padgett, Brown. Two-base hits, T. Moore, Miller, Mize. Three-base hit, Mize. Hits, off Salvo, 4 in 2-3 inning; off Coffman, 0 in 3 1-3 innings; off Piechota, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off Tobin, 4 in 2 2-3 innings. Left on bases, Boston 9, St. Louis 5. Stolen base, S. Martin. Base on balls, by Salvo, by Bowman 2, by Piechota. Struck out, by Coffman, by Piechota 2, by Bowman, by Tobin 2. Double plays, Rowell and Hassett; Sisti, Rowell and Hassett. Balk, Salvo. Hit by pitched ball, by Coffman, Brown. Losing pitcher, Salvo. Time 2h. 9m. Umpires, Campbell, Klem and Ballanfant. Attendance, 747.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wagner	12	1	0	1.000
Heving	22	5	1	.833
Grove	15	5	2	.714
Dickman	21	7	4	.636
Hash	28	7	5	.583
Wilson	24	5	4	.556
Galehouse	18	6	6	.500
Johnson	3	1	1	.500
Bagby	22	7	9	.438
Ostermueller	17	1	5	.167
Mustaikis	5	0	01	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	21	7	5	.583
Salvo	10	4	5	.444
Sullivan	23	6	10	.375
Coffman	22	1	2	.333
Piechota	15	2	4	.333
Posedel	22	6	13	.316
Strincevich	19	1	4	.200
Williams	4	0	0	.000
Tobin	2	0	0	.000
Javery	19	0	3	.000

Liberty Mutual Wins

Liberty Mutual Club Team won Bank and Insurance League championship of Boston Park Department last night at Cleveland Circle, defeating New England Life, 2-0. Liberty Mutual finished the season with 18 won and only two lost. Joe Riley was the winning pitcher. It was his sixteenth triumph of the season, and a two-hitter.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BEES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Bees - St. Louis	Song recital
3:15	"Waltz Invitation"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cards baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - St. Louis	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Cards baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Bees - St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Tropical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Cards baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Dale Evans, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees - St. Louis	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Cards baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Ring Up the Curtain"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Talk; music	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour": records	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News; Baseball
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Whispering Dan"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News roundup	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Time and Tempo"	Yvette, songs	W. Williams, comment	Don Julio's Venetians
7:45	"Second Husband"	National Guard Program	H. V. Kaltenborn	Dorothy Thompson	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Roy Shield's Encore	Johnny Green's Orch.:	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Around the Town"
8:15	Heirs"; interviews.	Boston From a Blimp	vocalists	"Symphonic Strings"	"Around the Town"
8:30	L. Gluskin's Orch.	"Information, Please":	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Meet the Stars": vo-	Sport program
8:45	L. Gluskin's Orch.	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	calists; orchestra	"About Today": drama
9:00	"We, the People"	"Musical Americana":	Popular quiz	"American Liberties and	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	Popular quiz	World Crisis"	"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	"Fun With the Revuers":	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club":	"Variety Hour"
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	quintet; orchestra	sical Revue"	comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glen Miller's Or.	European news	"Summer Pastime":	Network program	Five Star News
10:15	"Public Affairs"	Will Bradley's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30	News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Vagabond's Trail": so-	Don Julio's Venetians
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	house": variety	loist; orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orch.
11:00	News; sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Sport program
11:15	News; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dance Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Fourteen	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Fourteen	Five Star News

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; variety program.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News Here and Abroad.	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	variety program with	"Portia Blake": sketch.	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	"About Us"	Rakov's Orch.; soloists	"Kate Hopkins": sketch.	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson.	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	News Service	"Breakfast Club"	Variations	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	"Family Circle"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Family Circle"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk.	"Melody Time": orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard.	"Organesque"
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Request program
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": drama	"Singing Strings"	Request program
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interview	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Daily Inspirations"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"I'll Never Forget"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Clubs News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	News Reporter	Margaret Porter, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Dance Orchestra	hold talk	"25 Years Ago Today"	Religious program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	Hymns of All Churches.	First baseball game:	Religious program
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Cardinals	Eva Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Light of the World"	First baseball game:	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Song Stylist"
3:15	Talk; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cardinals	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Baseball Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Second baseball game:	"Console Capers"
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety.	"Stella Dallas" serial	Cardinals	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Second baseball game:	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Cardinals	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Bees vs. Cardinals	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	News Roundup	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Don Julio's Orchestra
7:45	comedy	Will Bradley's Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn, news.	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Uncle Jim's Ques-	"This, Our America":	Gale Page, J. Ameche in	New England Town Meet-	Housing talk
8:15	tion Bee	dramatization	"Promoting Priscilla"	ing of the Air: "Do	National Guard speaker
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Plantation Party: vo-	We Need Universal Na-	Sport program
8:45	drama; news	night": drama	calists; orchestra	tional Service?"	"Let's Dance"
9:00	Star Theater:	"The Green Hornet":	Abbott and Costello:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalists; orch.	mystery drama	comedy; music	Carlos Molina's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30	"Musico"; Lou Bon-	"This Man's Army"	"Mr. District Attorney":	Serenade for Strings	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	ick's Orchestra	"This Man's Army"	dramatic sketch	Serenade for Strings	cal Album"
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing.	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	Will Bradley's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:30	News of the War.	National Symphony Or-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody":	Don Julio's Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather	chestra	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orch.	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Winnipeg Summer Sym-	Esteban Grajeda's Or.
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Prof. Harlow Shapley.	phony Orchestra Con-	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	cert	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, July 31

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.

7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—"Music for a Summer Evening."

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

Budapest—7:35 p.

Brooklyn Stays in National League Running as Reds Lose Game to New York Giants

Cincinnati's Lead Cut As Dodgers Best Pirates

By the Associated Press

Baseball still is a bruising battle in Brooklyn, and the Dodgers have only three clubs to go to accumulate a perfect record of at least one flare-up with every team in the National League.

The latest involved Catcher Babe Phelps of the Dodgers and Shortstop Arky Vaughan of the Pirates. It came in the final breathless moments of one of the oddest ball games seasoned spectators at Ebbets Field have ever seen.

For eight innings yesterday Curt Davis held the Pirates helpless with four scattered hits and the only excitement, aside from the steady tattoo of his teammates in thumping up a six-run lead, was the banishment of Manager Frank Frisch of the Pirates for protesting a play at second base in the sixth stanza. It was the sixth time this season he had been chased by an umpire.

Score Six Runs

But in the ninth the Pirates set off a dynamite display under Davis, scoring six runs before Tot Pressnell could stop them. Then when the Dodgers came to bat, Phelps was thrown out at first and Vaughn hustled over to the bag, apparently to ask Elbie Flecher, Pirate first baseman, if Phelps had tried to spike him. Whatever the answer, Vaughan and Phelps waded into each other and were hard at it before teammates could intervene.

Thus the Pirates lined up behind the St. Louis Cardinals, Chicago Cubs and Cincinnati Reds for trouble with the Dodgers this season.

Mace Brown nullified the fine comeback of the Pirates by issuing two walks ahead of a single to Pete Coscarart in the last half of the ninth and was charged with the loss.

Reduced Lead

This was the first game in which the Dodgers have had a mix-up and a victory and it enabled them to cut another notch off Cincinnati's apparently ample lead as the Reds dropped a 4-3 decision to the New York Giants.

The Reds gave Rookie Johnny Hutchings a 3-0 lead in the first five innings, but he and, three other Cincinnati pitchers couldn't hold it. Finally in the ninth inning Babe Young, who twice had bounced into double plays, slashed out a double to score Harry Danning from first base with the winning run.

Bob Bowman pitched seven-hit ball as the St. Louis Cards whipped the Boston Bees 8-3 and climbed back to fifth place. It was the 15th loss in 17 games for the Bees, who couldn't silence Johnny Mize. He hit a triple, a double and a single for half of the Cards' runs.

Another seven-hit pitching performance was turned in by Claude Passeau of the Chicago Cubs in beating the Phillies 7-3. Passeau gave up four of the hits in the first inning, one of them a single by Joe Marty with the bases loaded. Marty also hit a homer in the seventh.

In the only game in the American League the Philadelphia Athletics again exercised their power over the pace-setting Detroit Tigers, getting a 9-7 verdict that shaved Detroit's lead over Cleveland to one game.

It was the tenth time in 17 contests the A's have tamed the Tigers, who are the only club in the league over which the last place A's hold the edge in a seasonal series.

Rookie Fred Hutchinson had Philadelphia checked without a run until the fifth yesterday, but then the A's broke loose for four tallies and in the seventh they clustered five more. Rudy York and Hank Greenberg accounted for five Detroit runs with two homers.

1940 National Outboard Eliminations in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The 1940 National Outboard Championship elimination series, the most extensive in their 11-year history, will get under way early next month, James W. Mulroy, executive secretary of the National Outboard Association, announced.

Eight preliminary sectional and divisional titular regattas are scheduled throughout the country, starting with the Northwest Championships at Marshfield, Ore., on Aug. 4, that will lead to the grand finale of this year's outboarding campaign at Worcester, Mass., on Sept. 14 to 16.

Three sectional meets are booked on the West Coast this year prior to the Pacific divisional championships at Long Beach, Calif., Sept. 1 and 2. The Northern California sectionals will be held at Modesto, Aug. 11, and the Southern California sectionals at Long Beach, Aug. 25. The National Outboard Runabout Championships will be run concurrently with the Pacific Coast hydroplane divisionals at Long Beach over Labor Day.

The Central Divisionals were awarded to Cleveland for Aug. 10 and 11 and on Sept. 1 the Southeastern Divisionals will be run at Chattanooga, Tenn., and the Southwestern Divisionals at Austin, Texas. The Eastern Divisionals are at Philadelphia, Sept. 7-8.

Divisional winners, along with last year's champions, are eligible to compete in the National Championships, to be held on Lake Quinsigamond at Worcester. All seven of the 1939 victors, including Clinton Ferguson, Waban, Mass.; Jack Henckels, Fort Worth, Texas, and Gar Wood, Jr., Algonac, Mich., in the amateur division, and Paul Wearly, Muncie, Ind.; Claude Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; Bob Guttman, Manitowoc, Wis., and Al Anderson, Branford, Conn., in the professional ranks, will defend the crowns won last September on Eagle Mountain Lake at Fort Worth.

All-Ohio Series?

CINCINNATI (AP) — They used to hold subway series back in the great days of the New York Giants and Yankees; there's a city series in Chicago every year; now what's the matter with an all-Ohio World Series come October?

This idea was broached first around 1937 when some pre-season expert though the Cincinnati Reds were sure-shots in the National League and that the Cleveland Indians had possibilities in the American. The Reds came in last.

But the tom-toms really are beating this year. People are talking about it . . . About Bobby Feller and his "smoke" ball against Paul Derringer and his control . . . Bill McKechnie matching wits with ol' Oscar Vitt . . . About a series between a couple of 20-year wonder teams.

The bus lines, the filling station operators along the Cleveland-Columbus-Cincinnati highway, and the Governor's Publicity Commission are understood to be for it.

The only hitch immediately apparent to slightly prejudiced observers is the Indians' addiction to the mid-season dive, which hasn't materialized yet this year. They are a game and a half behind Detroit now.

General Manager Warren C. Giles, soaking up last night's cool dew on his lawn while his Reds rested on a seven-game lead in the East, put the proposition bluntly:

"It's up to Cleveland now. The Reds would have to beat themselves because there's nobody left in the league to do it."

Such a series should be a financial success. The Cleveland stadium seats 78,189. The Reds' park handles about half that, which is Giles' only complaint.

"With everybody in the state doing a split between here and Cleveland," he said, "there'd be just that many more we'd have to turn away."

However, a lot of fans here who couldn't get close to the 1939 games might get a chance to see the Reds in a world series just by buying a little transportation along with their Cleveland seats.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

(Results July 29)

International

Rochester 10; Newark 3.
Syracuse 8, Toronto 3.
Baltimore 8-7, Buffalo 3-3.
Montreal 10-3, Jersey City 2-7.

American Association

Kansas City 5, Indianapolis 2.
Columbus 23, Minneapolis 5.
Louisville 16, Milwaukee 4. (Only games).

Southern Association

New Orleans 16, Knoxville 16 (12 inning tie)
Little Rock 6, Atlanta 3. (Only games).

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Houston 5, Beaumont 0.
Oklahoma City 11, Fort Worth 4.
Tulsa 1, Dallas 0.
San Antonio 7, Shreveport 3.

Eastern League

Albany 3, Williamsport 0.
Scranton 11, Hartford 6
Binghamton-Elmira, postponed. (Only games).

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British Playing at Home

© Fox

National Service is the background for Britain's sport these days. These girls show that the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service provides a career with a kick in it.

Pauline Betz In Round Two At Maidstone

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—Pauline Betz of San Francisco reached the second round of the annual Maidstone invitation tennis tournament yesterday when she defeated Millie Hirsh of New York, 6—2, 6—1. Miss Betz is seeded second behind Sarah Palfrey of Reno, Nev., who is scheduled to make her debut today.

Helen Bernhard of New York and Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, who complete the favored list, advanced with Miss Betz past the first round. Miss Bernhard won by default over Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, while Miss Wolfenden, after taking the first set of her contest with Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., and leading 3—1 in the second, also won by default when Miss Pedersen found the heat too severe.

Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated a sister Californian, Catherine Malcolm of Glendale, 4—6, 6—1, 7—5, while Louise Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., took the measure of Doris Hart, Miami, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5. Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., disposed of Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—0.

The foreign list was reduced by one when Pat Canning of Alameda, Calif., turned back Rita Jarvis of London, 6—1, 6—3. Miss Jarvis' English traveling companions, Valerie Scott and Nina Brown, were more successful. Miss Brown ousted Frances Gensler of Southampton, 6—1, 6—0, while Miss Scott was a default winner over Mrs. Philip Watts of Southampton.

English Effort To Play Football Becomes Clouded

LONDON, July 30 (CP)—Efforts of the English Football League to organize northern and southern groups of clubs to operate this fall, if the military situation permits, became clouded yesterday over the question of remuneration to players.

Following a league meeting at which it was decided to draw up schedules for 60 clubs divided into two regional groups, the management committee reported that under the regulations of the Imperial Services Sports Board members of the forces are not permitted to receive payment for playing in any game except with the consent of commanding officers. It is believed consent would be given only in exceptional cases.

On receipt of this information it was decided to take a mailed vote of the clubs to ascertain whether a decision to pay players 30 shillings ($6.68) per match should be rescinded.

The clubs are being polled immediately as the committee anticipate difficulties if professional footballers in the services are not paid while those still in civil life receive remuneration.

Plans call for a start late in August or early in September, with completion of schedules Dec. 28. Scottish officials had previously decided not to run competitions this winter but they may reverse their decision in view of the English League's action.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Detroit	56	37	.602	..
Cleveland	55	38	.591	1
Boston	50	42	.543	5½
New York	47	43	.522	7½
Chicago	45	43	.511	8½
Washington	40	55	.421	17
St. Louis	39	56	.411	18
Philadelphia	37	55	.402	18½

Results July 29

Philadelphia 9, Detroit 7. Only game scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cincinnati	60	28	.682	..
Brooklyn	54	36	.600	7
New York	48	38	.558	11
Chicago	49	47	.510	13
St. Louis	41	45	.447	18
Pittsburgh	41	46	.471	18½
Philadelphia	30	56	.349	29
Boston	29	56	.341	29½

Results July 29

New York 4, Cincinnati 3.
Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 6.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 8, Boston 3.

And Talking of . . . These Days

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Background Is 'National Service'

LONDON—Coming back again to the British sporting scene, I find myself in full agreement today with an American friend here who said, "The character of the war has changed, but the character of the British hasn't." For now that the British are playing at home, so to speak, they are doing so in their own particular way. Which means that athletic activities are regarded as quite important in the plan of campaign. Not because they themselves have any importance—results and reputations can never have mattered less—but because the attempt to carry on with them as normally as possible in most abnormal circumstances tends to have a steadying, heartening, and refreshing effect upon the general community at a time when civilian morale here is being put severely to the test.

It is a new experience for folk at their homes and workplaces here to find themselves also in, or just behind, the front line. And their collective attitude is shown as being decidedly similar to that traditionally associated with British fighting men in a like situation. That is to say, they find a certain refuge from unpleasantness in inconsequentialities. As did, for example, those Tommies of the British Expeditionary Force who played a species of football with an old tin can while waiting to be embarked from the seashore at Dunkirk, with bombs and shells bursting all around them. And as did, for another example, the elderly suburban lady who greeted an air raid warning with the observation that it provided an excellent opportunity for a quiet game of cards.

Plymouth Hoe

Such behavior, though liable to be mistaken by the uninitiated for affectation, asininity, or both, is very true to the British character, with its mingled merits and demerits. After all, didn't Sir Francis Drake say, when news of the Armada's coming interrupted his bowls on Plymouth Hoe, "There's time to finish the game and beat the Spaniards too"? The remark is attributed to him, anyway, and, if he didn't make it, he missed a big opportunity of being a typical Britisher, as we British like to feel he thoroughly proved himself to be in the subsequent naval proceedings.

So today the British remain faithful to their sport amid the grim business of war at close range; with the factories working day and night, seven days a week; with the armed services in action or standing to; and with a big part of the civil population organized to aid in the defense of an island home which has become a sternly menaced fortress. But it is sport with a difference, sport harnessed to a national fighting effort, sport under great difficulties, sport limited as to quantity and quality by opportunity, sport for the busy and the young.

In brief, it really is sport for sport's sake, and for the sake of the benefits that sport can bring to its participants. Gone are the box-office and ballyhoo which gave sport of certain kinds such great newspaper importance here in the piping times of peace. The competitions put on these days do not bear the classic names that thrill the fans or lend themselves to lyrical coverage by the column, even though bearers of famous names may be concerned.

Precious Space

No, so far as the printed word is concerned, sport has become a small thing. Ruby type, in many cases, as sports editors secure a few inches of precious space for a topic that normally commands pages.

When war started, sport shut down completely. And when sport started up again—informally, optimistically, and on a rapidly expanding scale—the papers had become so drastically reduced in size by the newsprint shortage that they had the greatest difficulty in fitting in any sports copy at all. They have room today only for the big stuff. And big stuff is a very, very small part of British sport these days.

Thus the morning papers have come to give the misleading impression that amateur sport for the masses is at a standstill—an impression corrected, however, by the evening publications, which still have space for gossip features (especially in the early editions) and which indicate in these said gossip features the great amount of sport for sport's sake that still goes on. With particular reference to the fighting services' share in it and the doings of prominent sports personalities in the more serious fields they now adorn.

While the vast majority of these people, professional and amateur, take their sport nowadays, when they can get it, simply as relaxation and a pleasure, not in any sense as the business or exacting hobby that it would be to many in peace-time, a few famous characters have remained to capitalize their skill upon the sporting scene. But they have capitalized it altruistically, to raise money for war charities.

Cotton in Exhibitions

In this connection I would cite in particular the world-famous name of Henry Cotton. This great golfer—the only British professional who has made anything like really big money out of the game—has been playing exhibition matches, without fee or remuneration of expenses, ever since the war started. And the result has been the raising of more than £20,000 ($100,000) for the Red Cross.

Other sports folk who may be said to have capitalized their athletic assets in behalf of the nation are those who joined the fighting and other forces as instructors or organizers of physical training. Upwards of two hundred professional footballers, for example, are teaching P. T. to the Army. And more are teaching it to what has been termed "The Broomstick Army," the great mass of British men eligible for military service and awaiting their call to the colors.

These people (up to the age of 41) clamored for an opportunity to prepare themselves in advance, as much as they could, without waiting for equipment or barracks space, and in response a scheme was promoted, with official blessing, to provide mass classes for physical training on football grounds and other suitable sports arenas.

This then—National Service—is the background for sport in Britain today. And in front of it unfolds a tale worth telling but not yet told, of achievements interesting and impressive enough, in their own right, to invite the attention of sports-followers the world over.

Of these achievements, especially the ones by youngsters who may become the adult stars of happier days, it is my intention to treat in ensuing columns that, through no merit of mine, provide the only story at length of Britain's wartime sport.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each League)

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff, Browns	90	344	53	128	.372
Finney, Red Sox	78	336	54	119	.354
Appling, White Sox	84	322	51	114	.354
Danning, Giants	83	314	47	107	.341
May, Phillies	71	252	34	83	.330
Nicholson, Cubs	83	301	52	97	.322

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	21	Mize, Cards	26
Di Maggio, Yanks	20	Nicholson, Cubs	26
Greenberg, Tigers	20	Rizzo, Phillies	13
Keller, Yanks	20		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	87	F. McCormick, Reds	70
Di Maggio, Yanks	72	Mize, Cards	68
Foxx, Red Sox	71	Nicholson, Cubs	66
York, Tigers	69	Fletcher, Pirates	66

Meadow Club Tennis Opens In a Mix-Up

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—The 50th annual Meadow Club invitation tennis tournament, which opened in crazy fashion yesterday, settled down to normalcy as twilight approached when National Champion Bobby Riggs did the expected and trounced Ken Bartelt, of Los Angeles, 6—3, 9—7, to enter the second round.

Before Riggs came along to halt the confusion, Don McNeill, of Oklahoma City, who follows Bobby in the draw, showed up but may default today, and Welby van Horn of Los Angeles, rated third in the seedings, failed to show up at all.

The general mix-up was completed by Bobby Harman of Berkeley, Calif., and Frank Froehling of Chicago. After playing two sets without the services of an umpire, Harman walked off the court thinking he had won and Froehling joined him in the locker room for what he thought was an intermission, for Froehling thought he had taken one of the sets. The dispute wasn't settled until both agreed to replay the match, Harman eventually winning, 6—0, 6—3.

Otherwise, the first round ran to form, Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., seeded fifth, defeated Armand Bruneau of Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—2. Gil Hunt of Washington, D. C., No. 6, turned back Jesse Spalding of the home club, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4, and Hank Prusoff of Seattle, seventh-seeded, disposed of Bob Newhouse, Spring Lake, N. J., 6—1, 6—2.

Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, the Austin, Texas, buddies who used to clean up in the doubles, advanced separately to the second round. Allison eliminated Chauncey Depew Steele of New York, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, while Van Ryn smothered Charles Brown of New York, 6—2, 6—2. Sidney B. Wood, Jr., of New York, who completes the seedings at No. 8, defeated Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, 6—1, 6—2.

Big Ten Rule Forces Pupils' Ticket Boost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Because of a Big Ten ruling on minimum admission prices, the University of Iowa next fall will be forced to charge 50 cents for all school pupils' Knothole club tickets for the home football games.

Director E. G. Echroeder, in announcing this here, emphasized the fact that the athletic board had no choice in the matter of the increase, for it would have preferred to retain the former price.

The new price includes the Federal admissions tax of 5 cents. Knothole membership cards may be obtained as in past years from school principals and the admission price will be paid at the gate.

Between 4,000 and 6,000 pupils in other years have seen each of Iowa's major home games from special sections of the stadium.

Eastern States Clay Court Tennis

SPRINGFIELD, Pa., July 30 (AP)—Defending champion Madge (Bunny) Harshaw of Lansdowne opened defense of her Eastern States clay court tennis championship yesterday by defeating Alice Abbott of Philadelphia, who played on the men's varsity team at Dickinson College last spring, 6—3, 6—1.

Joy Hartman of Pittsburgh, another favorite, turned back Floria Young, West Chester, Pa., girl who is a student at Rollins College, Florida, with the loss of only one game, 6—0, 6—1.

Clifford Owen, West Chester State Teachers captain, provided an upset in the men's division by eliminating Chester Basher, one-armed player from Wilkes-Barre who had been seeded eighth. Owen had an easy 6—0, 6—1 victory.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Babe Young, Giants—His double in the ninth inning punched home winning run against Reds.

Bob Bowman, Cardinals — Held Bees to seven scattered hits for easy victory.

Pete Coscarart, Dodgers — Singled with two on and score tied in last of ninth for 7-6 decision over Pirates.

Claude Passeau, Cubs — Seven hit pitching brought triumph over Phillies.

Wally Moses, Athletics — Led successful assault on Tigers with a double and single, batting in three runs.

Hockey Players Enlist

WINNIPEG (CP)—Several well-known professional hockey players have enlisted with the non-permanent unit of the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, it was learned here. Three members of the Winnipeg Blue Bombers, Canadian football champions, also have enlisted.

From the National Hockey League are Babe Pratt, Alex Shibicky and Al Collings, all of New York Rangers; Wally Stanowski, Toronto Maple Leafs; Terry Reardon, Boston Bruins; and Joe Cooper, Chicago Black Hawks. Joe Kroll, of the Cleveland Barons is the International-American League representative.

The Blue Bombers taking training are Andy Bieber, Percy Daigle, and Jeff Nicklin.

The Royal Winnipeg Rifles already have one battalion in the Canadian active service force.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Number One Team in Baseball

Despite what they say in Brooklyn, the Cincinnati Reds are going to win the National League pennant. In fact, unless Bill McKechnie loses one or two of his key players through injuries, the defending champions will triumph as the Yankees have in the American League in recent years—by the proverbial mile. Already you hear dugout talk of how the Reds—the number one team in baseball—will eliminate any club the American League cares to throw into the next World Series.

The Dodgers continue to shout their confidence, as do the fans who support them. Larry MacPhail, for instance, points to the Giants of 1921, who were seven games behind the Pirates in August and won the pennant; to the 1934 Cardinals, who were third on Aug. 24 and then rallied past the Giants and Cubs; and to the 1935 Cubs, who moved into the World Series by winning 21 straight in September.

Lacks Pitching

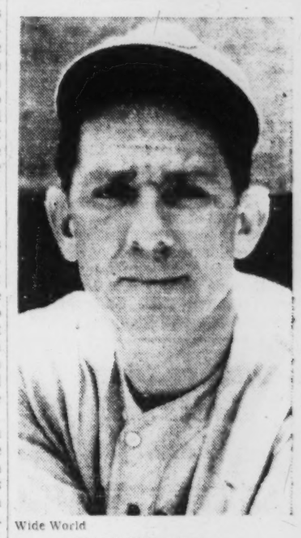
However, the Brooklyn club has shown nothing to date which indicates that a long winning streak is ahead. Leo Durocher lacks base hits and he lacks the pitching to carry on minus these hits. A hint of his mound situation came with the calling in of Lee Grissom from Montreal, a pitcher dropped first by the Reds and later by the Yankees.

McKechnie is running up a commanding lead in the flag race because he has the balance to turn back all types of opposition. His success against other first division clubs is particularly impressive. From his series with the Dodgers, Bill has emerged with 11 triumphs in 18 starts and seven of the most recent eight. From the Giants he has captured 10 out of 14. Over the Cubs, his pace is nine wins and three losses, and a new unbroken string of five. His figures against the lower half of the circuit are equally flattering, but, of course, less important.

Derringer First

Deserving praise is being heaped on the shoulders of Paul Derringer, Bucky Walters, Junior Thompson, Jim Turner, Whitey Moore and Joe Beggs for their steady winning on the mound. Derringer is the greatest pitcher in baseball, according to National Leaguers, who naturally favor him over Bob Feller. Turner, a loser with the Bees last season, has rediscovered his winning touch under McKechnie. Bill regards the relief work of Beggs very highly.

It is not often told, however, that this pitching might be far less brilliant without the air-tight defensive play which is always there to choke off the drives of opposing batters. Derringer, Walters, Thompson and Turner are big league hurlers on any given afternoon. They would win games, though hindered by weak fielding. But when McKechnie's fielders are having a good day, the moundsman working looks immense.



Wide World

Paul Derringer

Strong Infield

Frey and Myers form the best double play combination in the league. Not many balls hop through the middle of the infield. Bill Werber, waived out of the American League, is a much improved third baseman. At first base, Frank McCormick is a 154-game player. In center field, either Harry Craft or Mike McCormick, the freshman, can run down balls that are labeled extra-base hits. Arnovich and Goodman, in the other fields, are dependable fly chasers.

The Reds grew stronger as the season progressed. Surrounded by his numerous starting pitchers, McKechnie's true strength came to the surface with the arrival of the double-header campaign. The Dodgers ran wild in the early weeks of the race, but found that winning games in pairs is quite a trick. Finding a pitcher to win the opener of a twin bill is one thing and locating one to take the second game is somthing else.

Yankees Better Bargain Today

CLEVELAND, July 30 (AP)—The fourth-place New York Yankees are a better bargain to their prospective purchasers than a walk-away championship team would be.

Take the word of Smith Davis, Cleveland broker who has been negotiating purchase of the Yankees and affiliated clubs, for a reported $4,000,000, in behalf of a group including James A. Farley.

Davis explained:

"There's a hot contest for the American League pennant. The baseball public likes a contest and will pay for it."

Figures Tell Story

Davis, dynamic former halfback, warmed to his subject yesterday as he sped to Cleveland airport to catch an East-bound plane:

"The attendance figures tell the story. The Yankee Stadium bulged with 82,437 fans Memorial Day when New York and Boston met in a double-header. That's the third largest crowd in all baseball history.

"And only a week ago a crowd of 68,590 saw a twin bill there between the Yanks and Detroit."

This slump-inspired prosperity, said Davis, is not confined to the Yankees' home acres.

Yanks Pack 'Em In

"Attendance at a three-game Philadelphia series amazed Connie Mack's town," he said. "Look at the Yankees in Chicago. A Friday night game drew 48,104 fans and Sunday's double-header attracted 39,537. That's appeal."

Davis believes the flag scramble is "the best thing that ever happened to the American League and baseball generally.

"The public realizes the Yankees are in the running. They know Joe McCarthy's boys have power—and they want to be on hand for the ever-likely explosion. The Yanks showed in Chicago they still have what it takes by collecting half a dozen homers in one game."

Maintains Silence

Davis maintained silence concerning the identity of the prospective Yankee purchasers, but Farley has been linked reliably with the project. Counsel for the estate of Col. Jacob Ruppert, Yankee owner, recently said a deal virtually was closed.

Davis, a native Ohioan and former member of the New York Stock Exchange, was a stellar football halfback at Western Reserve University, where he studied law. He has closed many millions of dollars' worth of newspaper purchases.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .341; Mize, Philadelphia, .330.
Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 69; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 67.
Runs batted in—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 70; Mize, St. Louis, 68.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 120; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 112.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 28; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 26.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 10; Mize, St. Louis, 9.
Homers—Mize, St. Louis, 26; Nicholson, Chicago, 26.
Stolen bases—Reese, Brooklyn, and Frey, Cincinnati, 11.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 10-1; Walters, Cincinnati, 15-5.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .372; Finney, Boston, and Appling, Chicago, .354.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 81; McCosky, Detroit, 77.
Runs batted in—Greenberg, Detroit, 87; Di Maggio, New York, 72.
Hits—Radcliff, St. Louis, and McCosky, Detroit, 128.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 34; Greenberg, Detroit, 32.
Triples—Keller, New York, and McCosky, Detroit, 12.
Home runs—Foxx, Boston, 21; Greenberg, Detroit, Di Maggio and Keller, New York, 20.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 21; Walker, Washington, 21.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 13-2; Rowe, Detroit, 8-2.

Record Not Enough

When a golfer shoots a 66 to establish a course record at Sandy Burr in competition and still does not win a tournament, the cause would seem hopeless. Yesterday Harry Nettelbladt and amateur partner, John Malynn of Framingham, placed second to Johnny Thoren of Woodland and Ed Martin of Trapelo despite Nettelbladt's 66 in the New England P. G. A.'s weekly pro-amateur tournament. Nettelbladt and partner had an all-day total of 136 to 134 for Thoren and Martin.

Hobby

FREDERICTON, N. B. (CP)—Ralph A. Kennedy, New York, has a hobby of playing different golf courses. The Fredericton course is the 2,038th he has tried and he has attested score cards for them all—in the United States, Canada and seven other countries.

The Glens Falls open golf tournament, one of the East's top meets, has been abandoned.

Detroit Buys Stainback

DETROIT, July 30 (AP)—Owner Walter O. Briggs of the Detroit Tigers, announced today the purchase of George Tucker Stainback, veteran outfielder of the Montreal Royals, of the International League.

The sale price was not disclosed. Briggs said that Stainback, who has played with Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, of the National League, would report in Detroit immediately.

Acquisition of Stainback will mean the departure of one of the present members of the Tigers inasmuch as the club is already up to the major league player limit. Briggs said that he would decide today what player would go.

Auburn's 1940 football team will travel 6,658 miles in playing 10 of its 11 grid games away from home.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

The English Village as a Genuine Education Center

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Newest of the Cambridgeshire Village Colleges Making Real Contribution

Impington, Flourishing Through Meeting Wartime Needs of Youth and Adults, Serves as a Rural Community Center, Also Pioneers in Education

By Alan Williams
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Eng.

Education, particularly in evacuation and reception areas, has on the whole been an early and grave casualty of the War. It is encouraging therefore to find an educational organization not only overcoming wartime conditions but to a great extent flourishing because of them; yet that is what has occurred at the latest of the Cambridgeshire Village Colleges.

It is now nine years since the present Secretary for Education for Cambridgeshire inaugurated the first of these Village Colleges. There are now four. The last, completed this year at Impington, began its work shortly after the outbreak of war.

The Colleges are an attempt to meet the educational and cultural needs of modern rural life. The facilities for cheaper and quicker transport and cheap commercialized entertainment have tended to destroy that individuality that once made the village unique. The village community is now growing too dependent on the town's stereotyped and sophisticated culture.

Community Center

The Village College aims at bringing new life to the social independence of the village by forming a community center which encourages the peculiar genius of the village within the rural area itself and away from the alien town. It tries to provide for the village community that combination of intellectual training with corporate life and recreation which is characteristic of a University education.

An introduction to this idea should be made in childhood. Wherever the Colleges have been built, therefore, a large portion of the building has been planned as a Senior School catering for the village group. As a community centre, though, the College is not merely a Senior School with provision for adult evening instruction. It is conceived and built as a unit which keeps in mind the needs of the adult population of the group of villages. Special accommodation for their education and recreation is provided so that while certain of the adult classes may use the same rooms as those the children occupy by day there are other portions of the building, such as the Common Room and Lecture Room, set aside for the use of adults only.

Let us see how this ideal is functioning at present in the latest Village College to be completed.

They Come In Buses

Each school morning ninety children are brought in special buses, free of charge, from the nine villages of which the College is a centre. The rest cycle or walk from the nearer districts and bring the total school attendance up to three hundred. Each day one hundred and eighty of these children who live too far from their homes to reach them in the midday break are provided with a two-course meal at threepence a head. Each day they take their lessons in bright, airy classrooms where varying and interesting color schemes give an individuality to each room in turn. These classrooms look over extensive grounds, the gift of the Chivers family whose fruit-preserving factory is in the near-by village of Histon. The grounds cover an area of twelve acres and form part of the old manor park of Impington where the great diarist Pepys used to wander three hundred years ago. Here potential flower beds have been given over to "home front" requirements and prepared for food crops.

The laboratory is equipped for the study of rural science and biology. It is used also by the young agricultural workers who attend the evening classes.

The Hall is the "heart" of the College. Used by day for school assemblies and for joint lessons such as singing, it is not merely a school hall. It has to be the theater, cinema, concert hall, lecture theater, palais de dance and (until the new gymnasium wing is completed) the gymnasium for the nine villages, and is large enough to hold an audience of four hundred.

During the winter months, two hours after the children leave school, the evening activities of the College begin. The canteen opens and early arrivals among the evening students sit in the paneled Common Room, chatting over their tea. In this room, as in the classrooms, hall, and lecture rooms, great care has been taken over decoration. The color of wall paneling, curtains, furniture and upholstery have been chosen so as to give the most artistic blend of tints, for the Education Authority believe in educating not only through the more usual channels of instruction but also by the subtler method of beauty of environment.

From Near-by Villages

The buses from the villages next arrive with their contingents of students who travel the return journey for threepence (the balance of the contract price being paid by the Authority and the school funds) irrespective of distance, those coming from the nearer villages paying the same as those from the extreme of the College's territory.

Not all those who come to the college attend for instruction. Many spend their evenings in recreation and it is possible, for a small fee, to join the Institute which gives access to the finely equipped games rooms for billiards, table-tennis, darts, and cards.

The classes are varied but planned to meet the needs of the villages both in a practical and a cultural way. Physical training, for example, plays an important part; in fact, enrollments for the "Keep-Fit" classes were so great that duplicate classes had to be started.

Other practical subjects are needlework, woodwork, metalwork, and cookery, the latter topically planned as a course in "How to make the most of your rations."

The choral and orchestral classes are forming themselves into a musical society, and during the winter and spring put on both a choral and instrumental concert and organized a recital by a leading British singer who might otherwise never have been heard by the people for whom the College caters.

There are two classes in drama. There is also one in public-speaking, which is reckoned an important study in a scheme intended to create a communal life within a village group, as that life must have some outlet of public expression, social, and administrative, if it is to become really vital.

Altogether, from the group of nine villages, none very large, 440 students enrolled and kept up an average attendance of over 400 a week. In pursuance of the democratic organization of the Colleges a students' Council has been elected from these and is responsible for the control of much of the social and educational activity of the College.

All this has taken place since the outbreak of war. Despite restrictions on transport and materials; despite the heavy task of blacking out a building containing thousands of square feet of window space; despite the snowdrifts and storms of the winter of 1939-40, this work went on with an enthusiasm that can only spring from a belief in a cause.

Whether it will be possible to continue the evening work now that air-raid alarms are becoming almost a nightly occurrence in eastern England is certainly doubtful. But in a world at war the staff and students of this place see in its cultural work, its democratic administration and its free social life a stronghold for that spirit with which Britain is challenging the powers of darkness that threaten Europe and the world. Let us hope, in all sincerity, that they may be allowed to carry that ideal through into a peace where it may widen and grow, taking its place in the world that will have to be remade when the war is over.

Photo by Alan Williams

Impington Village College illustrates a form of rural community education in Cambridgeshire, Eng., that is worth watching as a model. Village activities and educational interests center here, reaching the very heart of the region and reinterpreting education in terms of rural and village needs for all ages.

© Eastern Press Agency, Cambridge, Eng.

Two hours after the children leave school the evening activities of England's Village Colleges begin. Older young people and adult students arrive after work and perhaps have a light meal at the College canteen, as seen here; then to classes of various kinds, drama work, or games.

Program for American Education Week

"Education for the Common Defense" will be the theme of the twentieth anniversary of American Education Week scheduled for November 10th to 16th. The program was recently agreed upon by the four national sponsors, the American Legion, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the U. S. Office of Education and the National Education Association.

The program follows:

Nov. 10—Enriching Spiritual Life.

Nov. 11 — Strengthening Civic Loyalties.

Nov. 12—Financing Public Education.

Nov. 13—Developing Human Resources.

Nov. 14 — Safeguarding Natural Resources.

Nov. 15—Perpetuating Individual Liberties.

Nov. 16—Building Economic Security.

Through the Editor's Window

The State of the Schools in This Emergency

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The awakening of citizenry shows itself in various ways. In the United States, where tax-supported free public schools are a traditional cornerstone of democracy, it is natural that citizens should be concerned with the worth of the schools and their effectualness in meeting the nation's needs.

That there has been on the part of the public much ignorance, some misguided or selfish interference, and all too wide indifference, is well known, especially to school people. But of late, as a citizens' awakening in the United States seems unmistakable, an awakened attention to the public schools is part of it. In a small way it is felt by the writer of this column. "Tell me," they ask, "just what shape are our schools in. One hears this and that. Are they really full of communistic teaching? Have they shown any sign of realizing the situation the country is in? Do they do anything about teaching democracy?"

This is a most encouraging sign; for I have seen whole school systems improved by a united and intelligently awakened citizen interest. And where schools are bad, the trouble is likely to have its roots somewhere with the citizens whose indifference and ignorance makes this inevitable.

* * *

To be expected, perhaps, in these times, is the new crop of organized critics. Loud spoken are these organizations formed to "protect" the schools. It is of course true that we must be alert these days, to uncover and expose subversive influences and propaganda anywhere, our schools included. But it is also important to discern clearly the difference between subversive influences and the essentially democratic activity of teaching young people to think independently. It is possible for educators themselves to disagree as to the amount of controversial material needed in teaching children to think; but the presence of controversial material, when there for so democratic a purpose, does not mean that communism and Fascism are necessarily prevalent. So it behooves us to be wise in launching or believing in these attacks.

So much for the organized critics, with again the emphasis that alertness is essential to the schools, both in keeping the schools clean and in knowing when the cry of "Wolf, wolf" is justified and when it is not. What of active constructive effort on the part of the schools?

* * *

There is a quip often repeated in America that everybody thinks he knows enough about education to pass judgment on it. True, you can nearly always start a discussion of education among any group of laymen (or laywomen)! Rather fun, and not at all unwholesome. But it is equally true that the specialized training and ability of educators themselves is too little acknowledged, and too infrequently honored in these vacant-lot-ball-game types of educational discussion.

While covering educational conventions attended by thousands of school people, and while maintaining active contact with the schools throughout many years, I have heard and read hundreds of speeches and articles tending to guide educational practice, have talked with numbers of school administrators and teachers in "active service"; and I can honestly say that the sincerity of most educators is, to me, unmistakable, and the earnestness of teachers in "delivering the goods" too seldom noted.

It is a fact, and natural, that the schools make mistakes here and there, go chasing after this gleam and that, sometimes having to retrace their steps. Businesses and individuals do the same. But it is also a fact, to me at least, that our school workers are deeply serious about teaching children to improve themselves, and to provide effective means with which to do it. They are eager to make the schools good. And in recent months they have been rudely awakened by world events as have most of us, and are now hot on the trail of teaching democracy and of seeking ways to line up the schools for national defense through constructive emphasis and specific training.

In this newspaper last week was a news article setting forth the significant stand of the Educational Policies Commission to this intent. This is the Commission that builds the "educational itinerary" for American public schools.

* * *

The statement first expressed in vigorous terms recognition of the "grave emergency" facing the country, pointing out that the American people should not hesitate to make any sacrifice to achieve preparedness sufficient to insure the preservation of the United States as an independent nation. Bringing out the economic aspect of this problem, it pointed to the need for "full utilization of the capital reserves, labor force, and organizing genius of the country" in maintaining democracy. Then it went on to state the importance of "a moral and spiritual revival of faith in American ideals and institutions" and of "safeguarding the civil liberties of the people" and of encouraging "the making of such popular decisions as are always imperative in the democratic process."

The Commission took a stand for a "fair and impartial system of selective compulsory military training and service," asking that this training be limited to men of 21 and over, and that plans for it be based on actual needs. It opposes compulsory labor training or compulsory home defence training which does not place the control in the hands of regularly established agencies of education.

* * *

The Commission listed among the contributions the schools are now making to democracy, recommending that these should be increased in strength and scope: 1. the occupational training needed to speed up the wheels of industry, 2. clarification of the nature and goals of democracy, 3. establishment in all citizens of a deep and abiding loyalty to the central values of democracy.

These and other significant statements of policy were made. These few highlights of the report are repeated here chiefly by way of re-emphasis. It should be remembered that this is the organization that guides thousands of school superintendents throughout the land. A study of the attitude expressed by the Commission should give fair indication of the attitude of public schools. On the whole, I find both the schools and the attitude of those who guide them and teach in them, self-searching, constructive, and distinctly encouraging.

A Tuesday Column

Private Secretaries Who Will Be Interested in 'The Firm'

One Aim of the Project in Business Orientation at the two Katharine Gibbs Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Millions of dollars" (speaking entirely figuratively) have been poured into American industry this past year by girls in Boston and New York, in their imagined roles as "executives" of more than a hundred different kinds of "business organizations." Dude ranches, cattle-feeding stations, commercial research laboratories, gasoline stations, hotels, gift shops, a "Kanine Kollege" and a "Cattery" are among some of the more exciting enterprises run by these girls learning about business at the Katharine Gibbs Schools.

It is part of a course in Business Orientation recently added to the curriculum of the college women at the school. In order to give to the girl training to be a secretary a better grasp of the particular business field in which she hopes to get a job, she is encouraged to choose and operate her own "business" for a year. Experts in specialized fields, like banking, advertising, and accounting, give her any help she may need in her venture at the school, while people in outside business organizations are interviewed for other information and material.

Develops Initiative

The girl who chose the dude ranch as her business project said she wanted to "transfer a bit of the more expansive West to the hurried businessman of the East."

The "owner" of a retail automat business in a New England college town gave as reason for choosing her project the fact that she had never been able to find a place where she could enjoy the kind of sandwiches she really liked. One girl felt there was a definite need in the market today for a gift shop for men only, with women's articles as gifts.

Whether any of the girls who took this course will actually go into businesses of their own is problematical, but they all agreed on one thing—they knew something about business at the completion of the course.

The plan is they become acquainted with the basic principles of business in a series of introductory lectures, given to them by experts in various fields. On this basis, the student organizes and operates her own personal business project, and is taught to face all the real problems faced by a bona fide business. For example, she makes a thorough study of the manufacture of her product, if there is one—from the raw material to the commodity stage. In selling her product, she has to consider a marketing plan, and the problems of advertising.

Studies Business Problems

The girl business executive studies the ways of the stock market. And she must be prepared to face failure and reorganization with the accompanying problems of receivership and bankruptcy, insurance, as well as employment problems, unions, and federal old-age benefits.

In order to make their businesses as accurate in pattern as possible, the students are encouraged to consult and explore the outside business world for information and help. An example of a project in which this was well achieved was the visit to a well-known hotel. After making an inspection tour of the hotel from the basement up, they were invited to a "round table" discussion with the manager. Assuming that the building was empty, they worked out with him the duties of getting the building organized and with the problems of personnel and building arrangements. The fact that the girls went all through the hotel helped stimulate questions and a measure of practical understanding.

A company in New York was very helpful to a girl who wished to find out more about the manufacture of nail polish. A French firm of perfumers and specializers in fine soaps was also very cooperative in giving information to the students. The girl who opened up a "radio broadcasting company" was sent to one of the large broadcasting companies in New York.

At the Katharine Gibbs School in Boston, as an aid to the students in their individual enterprises, a series of dinner meetings are held throughout the year, to which active business leaders and well-known secretaries are invited to speak. Here, businesses as divergent as the "manufacture of carbonic gas," "operation of an airline" and a "music school" were run this year: The owner of the "carbonic gas" business was a student from Cuba, and she planned to supply another product as well—dry ice—to the city of Boston and surrounding New England states. The Institute of Music was to be financially independent, and was to be located in a "cultural region of the city overlooking the Charles River" in a twenty-seven room mansion.

"This course is an attempt to emulate business experience and by giving the business girl a more comprehensive, realistic grasp of business, fills in that gap when between the average college girl's graduation, and her first job," summarized Mr. Earle, instructor of the course at the New York school. "It may even help her to get a job. A year's close association with a particular company in conducting the work of her project may lead to a connection with that company. After her interviews with numerous executives and business men, she will know how to sell her abilities to her prospective boss. In any event, it will make her a better secretary."

Students studying to be private secretaries at the Katharine Gibbs Schools choose a business field as a project and in imagination run their own business for a year, learning as much as possible about business problems. Miss Madelyne Meseck chose the tugboat business for hers, which was not surprising, inasmuch as tugboats are, so to speak, in the family.

Outdoor Games

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Until you look through Ray J. Marran's "Games Outdoors" you probably have no idea there really are so many games and things to do with simple equipment or none at all (Published by Thomas J. Crowell Co., 432 Fourth Avenue, New York, $2). The object of the book, according to its author, is to show how to make inexpensive athletic equipment at home. It might be added that in the expositions of how to play the games a generous amount of good advice is given on effective methods of achieving bodily skills. Mr. Marran becomes for the nonce an informal athletic director.

After a chapter on tools, lumber, and paint, come the following sections, with games and directions for making or assembling equipment for each: The Outdoor Gymnasium; Track and Field Events; Games for Sidewalk and Driveway; Games With a Baseball; Various Ball Games: Toss and Throw (such games as ring toss, peg games, etc.); Tag Games; Marbles, Hoops, and Shiny Sticks; Outdoors in Winter.

In the chapter on Outdoors in Winter, one is taught to make such things as snow skates, scooter sleds, bird feeding stations, an ice boat. One is also taught how to use these things in various ways, for interesting races and contests, and for developing skills.

If your neighborhood children play the same old hide-and-seek or scrubs, here are 200 or so additional suggestions. And of course such a book is a boon to camps and schools. M. J. T.

By-Product of Classroom Use of Radio Programs

Radio has gone far beyond the entertainment stage for classroom use. The educational broadcasts are found to be of particular value in that they bring many past events to life far more vividly than can be done merely through reading; and as a result they have stimulated pupils to further research. A by-product in education is that the children, through regularly listening to radio programs with a definite purpose, are developing a critical attitude that is bound to have an influence upon commercial programs in the future.

A Round Robin on Stamps?

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

There are, to my knowledge, three groups that have "round robins," which are devoted chiefly to poetry. Belonging to several myself I know that they have been successful and helpful, and have now been in existence for nearly a year, and perhaps more than a year.

This summer I have taken an active interest in stamps, and knowing that there are many Round Tablers interested in that subject, I thought, perhaps, there might be enough interested to start a "robin" group for stamp collecting, stamp ideas and stamp experiences.

The latter would, indeed, be of considerable interest, aside from the trading of stamps between the members, as I have had some interesting stamps come to me even in the short time I have tried to collect them. (Mr.) S. D. D.

* * *

We should think a "stamp round robin" would be great fun. Any who would like to join one might write Mr. S. D. D. and let us forward it, or else write us direct. It would be particularly interesting, as Mr. S. D. D. says, if made rich in stamp experiences. Sometimes the way in which a stamp has come along from its original sender is in itself a romantic tale. And as he further points out in a portion of his letter we had to omit for lack of space, it is good to help one another, among them the stamp beginner.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *ink*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Friends of Danish Freedom

The American Friends of Danish Freedom and Democracy is now functioning at its headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. It is ready to provide information and material about Denmark to the American public, in order that its judgment may be based upon the facts, and the facts alone. Correspondence is invited on any questions referring to Denmark. Requests for material for study groups, lectures, articles, and any other factual information about Denmark will be taken care of immediately.

The Good Old Days

While Dartmouth undergraduates of today consider 7:55 classes as practically synonymous with dawn, students in the early days of the college, dating from 1769, assembled in the chapel at 5 a. m., or in the winter "as early as the President could see to read in the Bible." There was no artificial light and no heat, and the sleepy undergraduates huddled together to keep as warm as possible.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	255,990
1940 volume to date	133,040,915
1940 volume to date	126,320,805

Industrials Lead Further Market Rally

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Led by industrials, the stock market today took another step on the rallying ladder.

Quotations and volume were at the best in the afternoon, with gains running from 1 to 5 points or so. Frequent profit taking interruptions were encountered, however, and quotations backed away. Then they resumed the climb. Final prices were under the peaks in some cases, but the majority finished well ahead. Transfers were at the rate of about 600,000 shares, the largest turnover for any July session to date.

As in yesterday's late forward reversal, brokers credited the better showing of the list partly to the belief of many that a "sold out" condition existed. Propping sentiment also, it was added, was more hopefulness in Wall Street for British resistance to the Nazi onslaught, cheerful business signs here and there and persistence of a fair amount of political optimism.

Stocks well in front most of the time—some eventually slipped—were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Boeing, Anaconda, Westinghouse, du Pont, U. S. Gypsum, Western Union, Great Northern and N. Y. Central.

Attracting modest buying in the curb were Aluminum of America, Electric Bond & Share, Brewster Aero and International Petroleum.

Bonds Generally Higher

Bonds made general advances today in a thin market.

Rises of minor fractions to around a point were common near the final hour.

Rails did better than most other groups, continuing the slow advance of the past few days when hopes of better earnings for the carriers have been bolstered by substantially better freight loadings and net operating income.

Fairly active on the advance were, among others, Illinois Central 4¾s, Erie 5s, Cuban Northern Railway 5½s, St. Paul 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Santa Fe 4s, New York Central 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, and Firestone Tire 3½s.

Latin American issues attracted most interest in the foreign dollar department following reports of progress made at the Havana economic and political conference of the Americas. Dominican Republic extended 5½s and extended first 5½s were 5 to 7 points better; Argentine 4½s gained around 1 and smaller advances were posted for Buenos Aires 4⅜s and Brazil 6½s. European loans were without appreciable change.

U. S. Governments were quiet but steady.

Wheat Prices Mixed On Argentine Action

CHICAGO, July 30 (AP)—Argentina's sudden ban on wheat exports brought a quick advance to wheat prices today before the trade began to argue whether the action was surprising or to be expected.

The first quick reaction was surprise and prices moved more than a cent higher, but later reflection by traders brought mixed reactions. Prices held most of the gains despite assertions that the action merely signified that Argentina was unwilling to further reduce stocks of old wheat with weather conditions unfavorable to the current growing crop. Corn was strengthened by a continuation of heat and drought over much of the belt.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed mainly dull and prices reacted in the absence of public buying interest. Gilt-edged issues were comparatively steady. Industrials and home rails were lower on profit-taking and absence of support. Oil shares closed fractions above the day's lows after reacting on disappointing Anglo-Iranian Co., Ltd., dividend decision. Kaffirs were easier on Cape and local liquidation. Copper and other base metal shares were inactive but steady.

A feature in the foreign bond section was strength of Brazilian issues, including the Sao Paulo Coffee Loan, on buying for sinking fund purposes. Japanese obligations were nominal and unchanged but the undertone was weak on the arrest of British subjects.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, July 30

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Cables	3.86	3.87¼	8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2275	.2275	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2390	.2390	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finn's	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0332x	.0332x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0225x	.0225x	.0298
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	
South America			
Argentina—peso††	.2200	.2210	.7187
Brazil—milreis††	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5335x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2375	.2400	*
Shanghai—dol	.0600	.0612	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8775	.8725	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2035x	.2035x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ††Paper rate. †Not quoted. xNominal.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ¼
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¾
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.15e)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	5	18	18	18	
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	15	41½	40	41½	+1½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	3	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ¾
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	20	10	9	10	+1⅛
17¼		Alleghany pr pf	2	15½	15	15½	+1
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl ½(e)	24	22½	21⅞	22½	+1
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	150	148½	150	+1½
14	8¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	62	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ½
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)		64	64	64	+1
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	26	33	31¾	32⅞	+1¾
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 25
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 26
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅞
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines	27	60½	58⅜	60	+1⅝
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	7½	6¾	7½	+1¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	6	6	6	+ ½
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¾
23¼	2⅛	Am Cable & R	14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	13	95⅛	94¾	95⅛	+1⅜
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	Jul 26
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	13	25½	24⅝	25½	+ ⅞
51¾	34	Am Car pf	15	43½	42½	43½	+1
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	9	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 25
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	121	121	121	Jul 24
9¾	5½	Am Coltpet(¼e)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	Jul 24
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 27
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	2	12	12	12	Jul 25
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 16
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	18	30½	28¾	30½	+2
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ½
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	21	20¾	21	Jul 29
6⅝		Am Internat'l	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47½	57½	47½	Jul 24
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	13	13¾	13	13¾	+1
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	1	53½	53¼	53½	+2
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	12½	12½	12½	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	15¼	14¾	15¼	+1⅛
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)		90½	101⅜	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	17	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
63¼	34⅜	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	6	49	48	49	+1
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	7	42¾	41½	42¾	+1⅛
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	45	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	20	11½	10⅝	11½	+ ⅜
70	48¼	Am R M (4½)	1	66	66	66	+3½
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jul 29
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1⅓e)	9	38¾	36¾	38¾	+2⅝
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	5	135½	134⅞	134⅞	Jul 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)		55	55	55	—1
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (¾e)	28	25	23¼	25	+1⅞
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	3	12	12	12	— ½
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅛	13½	13⅛	Jul 24
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14	14	14	Jul 29
93	74⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	73½	73½	73½	— ⅞
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	15½	15½	15½	Jul 29
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	18	161¼	160	161¼	+1½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	73½	73½	73½	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	5	76½	75	76½	+1½
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	145	145	145	Jul 27
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	6	3½	3⅛	3½	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	33	9½	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅜
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90	90	90	+ ⅛
12	6	Am Woolen	9	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	12	40½	39⅛	40	+1½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)		39	39	39	Jul 19
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	78	20⅞	19⅜	20⅞	+1⅝
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 22
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	7	9¼	13¾	9¼	+ ⅞
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	27	27	27	+ ⅞
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf 7)	1	101	101	101	
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	9	4½	4½	4½	
64¼	35	Armour Ill pr pf	1	40	40	40	
68	58½	Arm Cork (¾e)		68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	3	30¼	30	30	+ ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jul 29
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4⅛	4	4	Jul 23
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅜
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	61	61	61	Jul 24
45	29½	Associates In (2)	2	31	31	31	Jul 25
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	25	16⅜	15½	16⅜	+ ⅞
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	47	47	47	Jul 25
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	12½	12	12½	+ ½
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 16
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12½	12⅜	12½	Jul 2
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	7	21¼	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	107	107	107	Jul 19
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)		7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	46	46	Jul 24
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 26
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	38	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
B							
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	26	15¾	14¾	15¾	+ ⅞
6⅜	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	12	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8⅝	8½	8½	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ½
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	28	28	28	+ ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅛
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Jul 22
97⅛	71¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8½	8½	8½	
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)		66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix A (1¾e)	32	30½	29	30½	+1⅞
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	4	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	51½	51½	51½	Jul 27
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅜
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	157	81⅜	79	81	+2
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119	119	119	Jul 29
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	19	18½	18½	+ ½
22½	25	Black & Dk (1)	2	17½	17	17½	+ ½
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	20	8½	7⅞	8½	+1⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	1⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	62	15½	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅞
19⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	3	27	26	27	+1⅝
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23	23	23	+ ¾
24½	17	Borden Co (.60e)	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	45	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅞
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	+1½
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	5	5	
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	14	9¾	9	9¾	+ ⅞
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	71	19⅜	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅝
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)		33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jul 26
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	41	24	23½	23½	— ½
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	6	17¼	17	17¼	Jul 29
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)		29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	4	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	4	4⅞	4¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
33½	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	3	28¼	28	28	+ ½
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	27	27	27	
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	32	17⅞	16½	17⅞	+1⅜
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	10	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal		2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 29
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19	19	19	Jul 24
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ¼
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	•2	12	12	12	+ ½
C							
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	•1	16½	16½	16½	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1	1	1	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	32	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	13	13	13	+ ¾
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	6	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ¾
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	21	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	6	33	32½	33	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 29
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	2	29⅛	28½	29⅛	+ ⅝
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 25
75	39½	Case (JI) Co	4	50½	49	50½	+1½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	48	46½	48	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	44	30⅜	28¾	30⅜	+1⅞
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 29
57⅜	21½	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	5	5	5	Jul 29
6	3	Century Rib M		3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun 28
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	15	24	23¼	23⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)		18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅝
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅞
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	Jul 26
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	26	39⅛	38¼	39	+1
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Jul 24
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	7	1	1	1	
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 29
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	¼	¼	¼	
14¾	8⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jul 26
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
⅛	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)		7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	2	3	3	3	+ ¼
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	121	74½	71	74½	+4
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	2	City Stores	3	2½	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	3	32¼	31½	32¼	Jul 29
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	7	28½	27¾	28½	+1½
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	9	32⅝	32⅜	32½	+ ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1⅓e)	5	104	102½	104	+ ½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)		58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	21	12	11⅜	12	+ ¾
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	99½	100	Jul 22
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	23½	23½	23½	+1½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17	17	17	+1
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	3	20	19⅜	20	+1
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	4	20	19	20	+1¼
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	93	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	82	82	82	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 24
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	81	81	81	Jul 29
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	9	30	29¼	30	+1
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	Jul 19
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+ ¾
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	6	102	102	102	Jul 24
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	58	10⅛	9⅜	10	+ ¾
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	8	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	60½	60½	60½	+1¼
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	19	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast		2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 18
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	8	12	12	12	Jul 25
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	6	21¼	20½	21¼	+1¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Cons Cop (.15e)	21	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
32⅜	23	Cons Edison (2)	25	28¾	28⅜	28¾	+ ¾
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107	107	107	— ⅝
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 22
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 24
8½	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	14	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 22
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	3	3	3	+ ⅜
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 16
10⅛	4¾	Diam T Motor	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
20	12½	Dist C-Seag (2)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅝
85¾	56¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	Jul 25
14⅜	9¼	Dix-Vortex(¼e)	2	11	10¾	11	Jul 25
24⅜	14	Doehler D (⅓e)	4	19⅞	19	19⅞	+1⅞
23⅞	11⅛	Dome Mines (2)	4	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
94⅞	65⅛	Douglas Air (3g)	37	72¾	70¼	72¾	+3½
171	137	Dow Chem (3)	8	145½	142	145	+3
30	14¾	Dresser Mfg (1e)	39	21⅜	20⅛	21½	+1½
10	5	Dunhill Int	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 26
13¾	9½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Senators Query Big Credit To Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt's request for a $500,000,000 fund to assist Western Hemisphere countries in meeting trade problems caused by war ran into critical questions from members of the Senate Banking Committee.

Their questions, on whether legislation to carry out the White House request to increase the capital of the Export-Import Bank from $200,000,000 to $700,000,000 might dangerously loosen restrictions on foreign credit, were directed at Jesse H. Jones, Federal Lending Administrator.

Senators Bennett Clark (D-Idaho), Alva Adams (D-Colo.), Robert Taft (R-Ohio) and John Townsend (R-Del.), all brought up the point, by asking whether the measure would remove present restrictions of the Johnson Act and Neutrality Act.

The Johnson Act prohibits credit to any nations that have defaulted on World War debts to the United States and the Neutrality Act bars loans to belligerents.

The Senators referred to a clause in the Export-Import legislation which stated that these loans might be made "notwithstanding any other provisions of law in so far as they may restrict or prohibit loans or other extensions of credit to, or other transactions with, the governments of the countries of the Western Hemisphere or their agencies or nationals."

Finally Chairman Wagner (D) of New York asked Mr. Jones whether the legislation was intended to supercede the Johnson and Neutrality Acts.

"No,' Mr. Jones replied after consulting a staff of lawyers and assistants.

Senator Wagner suggested that definite limitations could be written into the legislation.

Mr. Jones told the committee that some of the $500,000,000 might be used by South American countries for the purchase of armament in the United States.

He made his statement in reply to a question from Senator Taft, who questioned throughout the hearing the advisability of the export-import plan.

The Ohio Senator also asserted that a presidential description of the plan as necessary economically was "nonsense."

Mr. Jones agreed to a revision of the legislation specifically prohibiting any loans that would violate the Johnson Act or the Neutrality Act.

Pittsburgh Coal Net

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh Coal Company, the nation's largest commercial soft coal producer, reported net profit of $448,936.67 for the year ended June 30, compared with a net loss of $2,494,710.86 in the preceding year. Sales amounted to $39,305,385 against $34,727,517 last year.

White Motor Profit

CLEVELAND (AP) — The White Motor Co. reported consolidated net profit of $743,529, for six months ended June 30 equal to $1.18 a share on common stock. This compared with a net loss of $469,045 for the corresponding 1939 period.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Copper steadier; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley 11.00-11.50; export FAS N. Y., 9.87½. Tin firm; spot and nearby 52.50; forward 51.25. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.00-5.05; East St. Louis 4.85. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.25. Quicksilver 190.00-192.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	102.12	102.12	102.12
2 2s 50-48	103.16	103.13	103.13
9 2½s 53-49	105.16	105.16	105.16
5 2¾s 54-51	107.14	107.14	107.14
3 3s 55-51	110.16	110.16	110.16
3 2½s 56-54	102.16	102.16	102.16
1 2⅞s '60-55	107.27	107.27	107.27
2 2¾s '65-60	106.16	106.16	106.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb PW 6s '48 ww	52½	52½	52½
30 Alleghany cv 5s '44	88	87¾	88
8 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73	73	73
34 Alleghany 5s '50 st	45½	45	45½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	80	80	80
22 AmIGChem5½s '49	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
1 AmInt 5½s '49	99	99	99
7 AmT&T 5½s '43	106 9-32	106⅛	106¼
3 AmT&T 3¼s '66	108⅜	108¼	108¼
9 AmT&T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108¼	108¼
2 AmWW&E 6s '75	107	107	107
1 Anaconda Cop4½s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Arm Del 4s'57	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8 Arm Del 4s'55	101	100¾	101
5 AT&SF 4s'95	106½	106⅜	106⅜
3 AT&SF 4½s'48	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 A C Line cl 4s'52	64	64	64
19 A C Line 4½s'64	47	46⅞	47
4 A C Line 5s'45	69	68¾	69
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	33	33	33
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s'48	28	28	28
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	69¾	69¾	69¾
10 Atl Refin 3s'53	106	106	106
6 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	66¾	66½	66¾
82 B&O '95 st A	29¾	28¾	29½
28 B&O '95 st C	33½	33	33½
23 B&O 2000 st D	29⅝	28¾	29⅝
111 B&O '96 st F	29¾	28¾	29¾
50 B&O cv '60 st	12½	12¼	12½
8 B&O 1st 4s'48	66½	66	66
9 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	105¼	105	105¼
14 Boston&Me 5s'67	73⅞	73½	73⅝
2 Bost&Me 4¾s'61	73¼	73¼	73¼
15 Boston&Me 5s'55	76	76	76
38 Boston&Me 4s'60	72	71¾	71½
29 Boston&Me 4½s'70	22½	22	22
30 Buf R&P '57 st	38⅞	38¼	38¾
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	81½	80⅞	81½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	81½	81½	81½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	64	64	64
10 Can Pac 4½s 46	64	64	64
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	58	58	58
1 Can Pac 4s perp	49	49	49
2 Cariers & Gen 5s 50	94½	94	94
15 Cen Pac 5s 60	45½	45¼	45¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	64	64	64
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	12½	12½	12½
1 ChampF&P(38)4¾s50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 C&O 3½s 96	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	107	107	107
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	80	80	80
7 CB&Q 4s 111 49	100	99¾	100
4 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	14	14	14
13 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	13½	13½	13½
9 Chic Gt West 4s 59	27¾	27⅜	27½
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	60	60	60
5 Chi L&E 5s 66	5	5	5
11 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	5¼	5	5
22 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 CMS&P 4½s 89C	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	24	24	24
12 CM&SP gen 4s 89	22¾	22⅝	22¾
2 Chi&NW 6½s 36	16	16	16
4 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	13½	13½	13½
17 Chi Ry 5s 27	49	48	49
5 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1½	1½	1½
32 CRI&P 4s 88	13¾	13½	13½
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
127 Cityof NY 3s 80	96¼	95⅞	96¼
2 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109¼	109¼	109¼
13 CCC&StL 4½s 7	51¾	51½	51½
6 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	65	65	65
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	73¼	72⅝	73¼
3 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	105	105	105
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Coml Mackay Inc69ww	38½	38	38½
26 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	122⅜	122½	122⅜
4 Con Edis 3½s 48	106½	106⅜	106½
7 Con Edis 3½s 58	108	108	108
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	106¾	105¼	105¼
10 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 Consum Pw 1st 3¼s 69	108	108	108
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
22 Cubt No Ry 5½s '42	18	16	16⅞
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	20	20	20
21 Dayton P&L 3s '70	104⅛	104	104
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s2'43	49	48⅞	49
2 D & R G 4s '36	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
15 D & R G West 5s '78	6	5¾	6
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	108	108	108
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	11½	11½	11½
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	11½	11⅜	11½
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	62	62	62
24 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25¾	25½	25¾
5 Erie & Jer 6s '55	62¾	62¼	62¾
14 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	105¼	104¾	104⅞
4 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	62	62	62
24 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25¾	25½	25¾
5 Erie & Jer 6s '55	62¾	62¼	62¾
14 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	105¼	104¾	104⅞
4 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70½	70¼	70¼
3 Goodrich 4½s '56	104	104	104
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	102⅜	102¼	102¼
12 Gt Nor 5s '73	96½	95½	96½
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86	86	86
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86	86	86
15 Gt Nor 4¼s's 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102⅜	102¼	102¾
5 Gt Nor 3⅜s '67	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s '54	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44⅜	44¼	44¼
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Ill Cen 4¾s '55	44¾	44¾	44¾
32 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	40¼	39¾	40¼
8 Gen 5s '55	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜
30 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	45½	44¾	45⅜
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	80⅝	80½	80⅝
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	9	9	9
3 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	7½	7½	7½
2 IntTydro El cv 6s '44	47½	47½	47½
30 Int Paper 5s '47	102¾	102½	102½
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	28¼	28	28
11 Int T&T 5s '55	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
4 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	54	54	54
12 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
5 K C South 5s '50	66	65½	66
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	48½	48½	48½
1 L S & M S 3½s '97 reg	83¼	83¼	83¼
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	49	49	49
3 Leh Val H Term5s '54	38½	38½	38½
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	16	16	16
5 Leh Val 4s '2003	14	13⅞	14
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	13½	13½	13½
6 Libby McN&L 4s '55	101½	101½	101½
11 Loew's 3½s '46	102⅝	102½	102½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	91¾	91¾	91¾

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	125.66	27.01	22.75
Net change	+2.51	+.43	+.38
Previous close	123.15	26.58	22.37
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.43
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	82—	82¼	82⅞
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101	101	101
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94	94	94
1 Louis & N 3⅜s 2003	83½	83½	83½
3 L & N Pad & M 4s '46	104½	104½	104½
10 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	80	80	80
5 Manati Sug 4s '57	34	33⅞	34
5 McKesson ¾ R 5½s '50	94	94	94
4 Mead Corp 4½s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 Mich Con Ges 4s '63	103	102½	102¾
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	16	16	16
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	26	25½	26
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	12½	12½	12½
5 MoPac cv 5½s '49	1	⅞	1
20 MoPac 5s '65 A	16	16	16
2 MoPac5s '77F	16⅛	16	16⅛
10 MoPac 5s '78 G	16	15¾	16
1 MoPac 5s '80H	16	16	16
6 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16	15⅞	16
4 Mob&OMontg5s '47 Ct	25	25	25
87 Mob&O 5s'38Ct	40¾	40¼	40¾
78 Mob&O 4½s '77 Ct	34	33¾	34
8 MonWPaPbS4½s'60	110	109⅞	110
19 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101	101	101
3 Mor&Essex5s '55	37½	37½	37½
15 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	32½	32	32
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40½	40	40½
3 NashCha&StL 4s '78	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	106½	106½	106½
2 Nat Lead 5s '65	104	104	104
2 NJPow&Lt 4½s '60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 NOPuSc 5s '52A	104½	104	104½
2 NO Tex&M5s'35A	30	30	30
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	50	50	50
22 NYC 5s 2013	59	58	58¾
59 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53½	53½	53½
8 NYC cn 4s '98	57½	57¼	57⅜
20 NYC 3¾s '46	82½	81¾	82½
11 NYC cv 3¼s '52	56	55	56
5 NYC & HR 4s '42	92¾	92¼	92¼
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	80	80	80
77 NYCh&StL 6s '41	80½	79	79⅜
10 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	66¼	65½	66¼
39 NY Ch &StL 4½s'78	56¾	56	56½
32 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	84½	83¾	84½
48 N Y Ch & St L 3½s '47	90	89½	90
3 NY Dock Co 4s '51	47½	47½	47½
5 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109¼	109	109¼
7 NY G El H&P 4s '49	116¾	116¾	116¾
6 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17½	17⅜	17½
4 NYNH&H 4½s '67	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	106	106	106
3 Norf Sou 5s '61A	12½	12½	12½
1 Norf & W 4s '96	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106	106	106
40 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60⅜	59⅞	60⅛
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047	53⅜	52⅝	53⅛
5 Nor Pac s 2047 D	53⅜	53	53⅜
24 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48½	47⅝	48⅜
8 Nor Pac 4s '97	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	43	43
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
11 Ohio Ed 4s '85	107¼	106¾	106¾
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109	109	109
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106¼	106	106¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	69	69	69
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111	111	111
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	39	39	39
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107¼	107¼	107¼
14 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108	107¾	107¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	109	108½	109
16 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¾	103¼	103¼
18 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90½	90¼	90½

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am Roll M pf	$1.11⅓	Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 5
Assoc DG 2d pf	1.75	..	Sep. 3	Aug. 9
Kinney (GR) Co. Inc				
$5 pr pf	$1	..	Aug. 20	Aug. 9
Poor & Co A	$1	..	Aug. 1	July 26
St LS&Balt pf	$3.50	..	Aug. 1	July 26
Sig Mt Portld Cem 8% pf	$4	..	Aug. 15	July 31

Initial

Marcalo Mfg Co cu pr pf	$3.80 82½c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 5

Irregular

Chambersburg Eng	50c	..	Aug. 5	July 31
Otis Elev	25c	..	Sep. 20	Aug. 23

Interim

Ca Wire & C B	25c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31

Resumed

Poor & Co. A	37½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15

Regular

Allied Strs Corp 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Alum. Ltd	$1.25	..	Sep. 5	Sep. 20
Am Bank note pf	$75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Armstrong Cork	25c	..	Sep. 3	Aug. 5
Armstronk Cork pf	$1	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 3
Assoc DG 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 9
Bklyn T & Mess	$1.25	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 21
Buck H Falls Co	12½c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Ca Wire&C pr	$1.62½	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Conn Power Co	62½c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 15
Consol Paper	25c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
E Malartic M. Ltd	10c	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 10
Eliz & Trenton RR	$1	S	Oct.	Sep. 20
Eliz & Tr RR pf	$1.25	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Emp & Bay St Tel gtd	$1	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 21
Fairbanks Morse	25c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 10
Falstaff Bwg	15c	Q	Sep. 31	Aug. 17
Falstaff Bwg pf	3c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Ist N.B Palm Beach	$1	..	Aug. 1	July 25
Freeport Sulphur com	25c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 16
Harrisburg Gas Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Jeff St L Ins N C	75c	S	July 26	July 22
Ky Util J pf	87½c	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 1
Lig & Myers Tob	$1	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 16
Lig & My Tob B	$1	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 16
Lindsay Lt & Co.	15c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Lunkenheimer Co.	25c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Mfrs. Gas Ins	40c	Aug.	15	Aug. 1
Neptune Meter pf	$2	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Otis Elev pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 2
Pitney-Bowes P M	10c	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 1
St. Louis Car	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Sioux City G&E pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 10	July 31
Smith (S. Morgan) com	3.40¢	000: previous day		3,-
	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
Smith (S. Morgan) Co. com	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Nov. 1
Texas Pac C&Oil	10c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 10

191,000; week ago 3,503,200; year ago 4,-316,100; two years ago 5,048,100; Jan. 1 to date 936,825,600; year ago 961,126,575; two years ago 1,055,245,905.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	98⅞	98¼	98⅜
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
6 Pen RR 3½s '52	85¾	85⅝	85¾
32 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	70	69¾	70
3 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40 ct	70	69¾	70
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	67	67	67
11 Pere Marq 4½s '80	60	60	60
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 78	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Phillips Pet 3s 48	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
10 PCC&CL 5s 70A	106¾	106¾	106¾
16 PCC&St L 4½s 77	99⅞	99½	99⅞
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	53½	53½	53½
5 Pitt & W Va 4½s 59B	53⅛	42½	43¼
5 Pitt & W Va 4½s 39B	53⅛	52½	53⅛
10 PITT&WVA 4½s 60C	53½	53¼	53¼
1 Portl-Gen El 5s 50	106½	106½	106½
7 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	70	69¾	70
1 Portl Gn El 6s unst	89	89	89
7 Purity Bak 5s 48	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Readg 4½s 97A	69½	68½	69½
1 Readg 4½s 97B	69½	69½	69½
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	99	98½	98½
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	98½	98½	98½
20 StLSF 5s 50B	10¼	10¼	10¼
20 StLSF 5sB 50 ct	10	10	10
32 StLSF 4½s 78	10	9¾	10
1 StLSF 4s 50 A	9¼	9¼	9¼
9 StLSF 4s 50A ct	9	8¾	9
15 StLSW 1st 4s 89	63	62¾	62¾
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	66	66	66
1 Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	1¾	1¾	1¾
17 Shell Un 2½s '54	96⅞—	96⅛	96⅞
5 Simmons cv 4s '52	100¼	100	100
6 Socony-Vac 3s '64	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	108½	108½	108½
5 So Bell T&T 3s '79	104½	104½	104½
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	110	110	110
4 So Pac 4½s '68	40	39⅞	40
4 So Pac 4½s '81	40¾	39½	40¼
20 So Pac 4½s '69	40¾	39⅞	40
2 So Pac rfg 4s 55	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
5 So Pac cfs 4s '49	40	39½	40
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	52¾	52½	52¾
15 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47⅜	46½	47⅜
6 South Ry 5s '56	76⅝	76¼	76⅝
4 South Ry gen 6s '56	71¼	71	71¼
2 South Ry con 5s '94	88	87⅞	87⅞
17 South Ry gen 4s '56	56½	56	56½
3 So Ry 4s St L '51	68	68	68
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
4 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104½	104⅛	104⅛
6 Stand Oil NJ 2½s '53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105	105	105
4 T C I & RR 5s '51	127	127	127
8 T RR & St L 4s '53	110	110	110
7 Tex Corp 3s '59	105	105	105
10 Tex & Pac 6s '79 C	67	67	67
40 Third Ave aj 5s '60	19½	19	19½
1 Third Ave 4s '60	57	57	57
1 Tide WatAssoO3½s '52	105½	105½	105½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113	113	113
1 Un Pac 3½s'71	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Un Pac 3½s'70	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Unit Bis Am 3½s'55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	6	6	6
7 Unit Drug 5s'53	84	84	84
4 Utah P&L 5s'44	101¼	101½	101¾
1 Va Ir C&C 5s'49	45½	45½	45½
5 Va & SW 5s 58	56	56	56
11 Wabash 2d 5s'39	13	13	13
1 Wabash Des M 4s'39	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 Warren Bros 6s'41	31½	30½	30¾
5 West Pen P 3½s'66	110	110	110
1 West Pen Pow 4s'61	48½	48½	48½
1 Westn Md 5½s'77 A	90	90	90
33 Westn Md 4s'52	84½	84	84½
3 Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	12½	12½	12½
3 Western Un 5s'51	66	65¾	66
5 Western Un 5s'60	65¾	65¾	65¾
12 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Wilson & Co 4s'55	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s'47	100	100	100
12 Wis Cen 4s'49	22	22	22
10 Wis Cen 4s'49 ct	21	21	21
27 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	7¾	7	7¾
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	108½	108½	108½
13 Wis Pub Svc 4s'61	110	110	110
4 Youngst S&T 4s'61	105¼	105	105

Foreign Bonds

3 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	38	37½	38
1 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	57¾	57¾	57¾
9 Argentine 4s '72	57⅞	57¾	57¾
7 Argentine 4½s '48	74	74	74
7 Argentine 4½s '71	64	64	64
1 Austria 7s '57	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Bavaria 6½s '45	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Brazil 8s '41	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	12	11⅞	12
5 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	12	12	12
13 Buen A 4¾s '77	45¼	44	45¼
15 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	44½	44	44½
1 Buen A 4½s Apr '76	44½	44½	44½
2 Buen A 4¾s '75	49½	49½	49½
16 Canada 5s '52	90⅛	89⅞	90
4 Canada 4s '60	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Canada 2½s '45	81½	81½	81½
5 ChileMtge6s'61 asd	10	10	10
1 Chilean Mun 7s '60 asd	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	23	23	23
1 Cordoba Pv 7s'42	70	70	70
60 Cuba 4½s '77	53⅜	53½	53⅜
1 Dom Repub

Sale of Munitions, Aircraft Boosts U. S. June Exports

War Alters Trade Map Of Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—After 11 months of war Canada finds the map of its worldwide trade drastically altered, its exports increased in some quarters, reduced or eliminated in others, its imports diverted into new channels.

Looking at this picture and at the plans of the United States to handle the exports surpluses of the Western Hemisphere, Canadian businessmen feel that it is almost useless for them now to attempt to gauge the future of Canada's trade. All they know for certain is that trade is now on an artificial war basis and will feel violent changes with the return of peace.

Three distinct factors have remade the Canadian trading structure—the necessity of supplying Britain with war goods and foodstuffs, the restrictions placed on imports by many of Canada's old customers and the disappearance of some valuable markets altogether.

Thus the movement of essential goods, especially foodstuffs, has greatly increased since the beginning of the war. This movement, more than counterbalancing a reduction in other directions, has increased the total volume of exports by about 25 per cent since the war started.

The largest increases are noted in wheat, flour, bacon, cheese, metals, asbestos, paper and lumber. For example, in the period between October and March last wheat exports totaled 95,000,000 bushels as against 74,000,000 in the corresponding period a year ago. Flour exports rose in the same time from 2,402,000 barrels to 3,919,000 barrels; bacon from 851,000 cwt. to 1,507,000 cwt.; lumber from 876,000,000 feet to 963,000,000; newsprint from 1,051,000 tons to 1,193,000.

Non-Essentials Slump

On the other hand, the export of non-essential goods has slumped sharply, due largely to Britain's restrictions on such imports. Washing machines, electric stoves, adding machines, typwriters, glassware, automobiles, bicycles, furs, toys, umbrellas, canned fish and other things which Canada has formerly sold to Britain in substantial quantities have felt the new British restrictions.

Australia, another good Canadian customer, has cut down its imports as has New Zealand and some other empire countries. But more serious to Canada is the total loss of markets in Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Italy. In 1939 these countries bought $64,491,000 worth of goods, a substantial item in a total export of 969,770,151.

Yet at the present rate total exports should go far past the billion-dollar mark. They reached an all-time hight of $1,586,000,000 in 1918 but have been just over a billion only twice since 1930, in 1937 and 1938.

As a result of the war's upsets, Canada today presents a picture of boom in some of the manufacturing industries which have been able to turn to war work. Similar activity is noted in the forest industries which are benefiting by the elimination of competition from the Baltic and Scandinavian countries. This accounts for the soaring output of pulp and paper, demanded by costumers who formerly purchased in Europe. Britain also is buying nearly all its lumber in British Columbia and that province's great timber industry is working overtime in some places.

The output of minerals, including gold, continues on a high basis. But agriculture has suffered gravely and the wheat industry, the most important cornerstone of the Canadian economy, faces the worst situation in its history, with a huge carry-over from last year, a great crop in prospect, and many of its best customers blockaded. Even increased imports by Britain will not be sufficient to solve this problem.

Producers of essential foods like bacon, pork and cheese believe that the British market will yet absorb most of their output but growers of such so-called luxury products as apples face a grave problem with the harvesting of the current crop, since the British market is closed to them.

Increasing Pressure

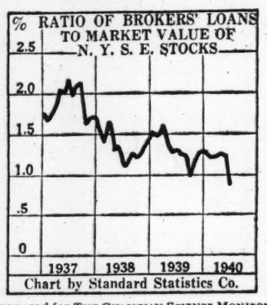
There is increasing pressure on the government to curtail importation of competitive foodstuffs from the United States. When the British Columbia Government, for instance, heard of the importation of potatoes into Vancouver from Washington State, it protested on the ground that British Columbia is producing more potatoes than it can use. Fruit men suggest that Canada drink apple juice or tomato juice for breakfast instead of orange juice.

The Winnipeg Free Press, the most important newspaper supporter of the government, urges it to take down the tariff against British goods altogether and reduce non-essential imports from the United States. It believes the United States would agree to this policy, despite the present trade treaties, knowing Canada's difficulties with foreign exchange and assured anyway that Canada's total American imports will grow this year over last year's volume, though these imports will be war goods and not luxuries.

In the opinion of the Free Press, the government could best handle the problem of American exchange by depending upon the day-to-day operations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board. The present policy of discouraging American imports by a blanket 10 per cent war tax is regarded as too inflexible and likely to damage such people as farmers who need American implements and machinery.

In actual practice the Foreign Exchange Control Board is in complete control of imports since it alone can sell American dollars to Canadian importers. If this becomes necessary, the board undoubtedly will curtail the sale of exchange to importers of all but essential articles.

Steady Decrease In Brokers' Loans



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The lowest level of brokers' loans since 1932 and the lowest ratio of brokers' loans to value of listed stocks on record testify to the concentration of stock holdings in the hands of outright owners, with speculators disinclined to adopt positions and investors unwilling to disturb positions until the conflicting effects on the general economy of armament building, tax increases, and foreign developments can be more clearly appraised.

Department Store Sales Up 9 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended July 20 averaged 9 per cent more than in the corresponding week last year.

Sales in the week ended July 13 had been 7 per cent above last year, and the average gain for the four weeks ended July 20 also was 7 per cent.

By Federal Reserve districts, gains in the one week ended July 20 over a year ago, included:

Boston 4, New York 8, Philadelphia 10, Cleveland 13, Richmond 13, Atlanta 4, Chicago 12, St. Louis 5, Kansas City 7, Dallas 17, San Francisco 1, and Minneapolis 1.

CCC ¾ P. C. Issue Far Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced that it had received subscriptions totaling $3,185,000,000 for its offering of $250,000,000 of ¾ per cent notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

New Haven Road Shows Cut in Deficit for June

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—A deficit of $445,017 after fixed charges was reported for June by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company as compared with a $619,770 deficit for the same month last year.

The deficit for the first six months of 1940 totaled $2,162,454 as against a $2,775,776 deficit for the same period in 1939.

The company reported gross revenus for June of $6,763,532, an increase of $56,421 over June, 1939. Freight revenue increased $222,798 but passenger revenue decreased $203,795 principally, the company said, as a result of the fare reduction on March 25, 1940.

For the first six months of 1940, gross revenues amounted to $40,036,966, an increase of $471,065 over the same period in 1939.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Report

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, a Koppers Company affiliate, reported a net profit of $2,844,183, equal to $11.54 a share on cumulative 4½ prior preference stock, for the 12 months ended June 30. This compares with net income of $285,226, or $1.16 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

★ 4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller, Treasurer, for information and statement.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

Export Balance Is Highest In Last 19 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that the nation's export balance for the first half of 1940 was $774,000,000, the highest since 1921, due largely to shipments of war materials which in June were the greatest since the European conflict began.

Exports totaled $350,000,000 in June, an increase of about 8 per cent over the level of April and May, while imports, amounting to $211,000,000 were about the same as in the two preceding months although June ordinarily shows a recession in foreign trade. Exports of explosives, firearms and ammunition totaled $26,400,000 in June, more than 10 times higher than in May, while aircraft shipments increased $5,000,000 to $27,600,000 and iron and steel mill products advanced $7,200,000 to $43,100,000.

Despite the drop in exports to France during the latter part of June as the result of the armistice with Germany and Italy, the value of American goods shipped to France was $8,000,000 more than in May. Shipments to Mediterranean ports declined, however, as a result of the extension of the war.

For the first half of the year exports of six leading commodities—aircraft, non-ferrous metals, steel manufactures metal-working machinery, munitions and industrial chemicals—increased by 132 per cent over the corresponding 1939 period to $643,000,000, and constituted 32 per cent of this country's total exports as compared with 20 per cent in the previous year.

Shipments of aircraft, amounting to $138,400,000, were more than three times as large as in the first half of 1939, while iron and steel mill products, including scrap iron, were more than double the comparable period last year.

Cotton exports amounted to $173,700,000, a gain of $105,200,000 over the 1939 period, but tobacco fell off 31 per cent and foodstuffs dropped 10 per cent.

Imposition of additional taxes to finance the defense program was reflected in a 100 per cent increase in the imports of wines and spirits to $9,176,000. This was due principally to withdrawal of alcoholic beverages from customs warehouses before the new rates went into effect July 1.

Financing Weighed By Tide Water Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—William F. Humphrey, President of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, said proposals are being considered for refunding the company's $37,000,000 outstanding 3½ per cent debentures of 1952 which were issued in 1937.

Negotiations in the company's behalf are being conducted, he said, with the securities firms of Kuhn Loeb & Co., and Lehman Brothers.

"While no contracts have as yet been signed, it is expected that negotiations will have developed sufficiently to present definite proposals to the board of directors of Tide Water for consideration at their meeting to be held later this week," he added.

The company is engaged in the oil business on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and also in the Mid-Continent area.

Convention Speaker

© Harris & Ewing

Edward J. Noble

United States Undersecretary of Commerce

Railways' Operating Income in 6 Months Increases 46 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that net railway operating income of class one railroads during the first six months of this year totaled $242,366,834, compared with $165,623,219 for the first six months of 1939, a gain of about 46 per cent.

Gross operating revenues for the six months of 1940 were $1,995,596,635 as against $1,804,126,557 for the corresponding months of 1939, and $2,658,254,307 for 1930.

Operating expenses for the first six months of 1940 amounted to $1,497,536,082 compared with $1,400,744,163 for the same period in 1939, and $2,048,678,522 for 1930.

Taxes paid by class one railroads in the first six months of this year amounted to $189,219,222, an increase of approximately $17,000,000 over the first six months of 1939, and $11,000,000 over 1930.

Twenty-five railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes during the first half of 1940.

Justice Dep't. Plans Action to Separate Control of Oil Lines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department has prepared a civil action intended to separate control of oil pipe lines and marketing of oil products, but some officials said that the time of filing the suit depended upon conferences with the National Defense Commission.

Members of the commission were reported to have suggested such a suit now might tend to discourage co-operation in the defense program.

In any event, it appeared unlikely that action would be taken before Wednesday.

The anti-trust division has been working on the oil case for a year. It was reported reliably that it would involve 22 major companies and about 300 subsidiaries and affiliates.

United All-American Trade Bloc Logical Thing, Says Noble

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30—Graphically describing Latin America with 55 per cent of its export trade cut off by the war in Europe, and Argentina in such a critical condition that it is considering using 6,000,000 tons of corn out of an 8,000,000-ton surplus for fuel, Edward J. Noble, United States Undersecretary of Commerce, told the National Foreign Trade Convention here that the only logical, the only sensible thing for American nations to do is to trade with each other and form a united economic front to face the rest of the world.

"No offense to any, but respect from all" should be the motive of this united all-American trade bloc, Mr. Noble declared, in insisting that the very uncertainty of the future of world trade, especially American trade to Europe, should impel the most drastic steps, the most obviously necessary steps to stabilize the Western Hemisphere's tottering export-import structure.

Need Unity for Americas

It was not until the Netherlands, Belgium, and France were engulfed by the Nazi war machine and Italy entered the war that Latin America was seriously affected by the war, Mr. Noble stated. He said that until these changes, Latin American trade was moving along satisfactorily with a minimum of inconvenience and little loss. These historic changes brought immediate losses of cargoes, and threw back on the hands of Latin American exporters millions of tons of foodstuffs and raw materials, Mr. Noble declared.

Italy's entry into the war immediately cancelled orders for 6,000 tons of meat and 350,000 tons of corn from Argentina, Mr. Noble said, and "virtually put a stop to Argentine trade with the Mediterranean countries." Greater or lesser shocks had come to all of the Latin American nations.

Describing the little opportunity any Latin American nation would have of maintaining its political independence if it were subjected to a German economic blitzkrieg, Mr. Noble stated that "the Western Hemisphere should be prepared to act as a unit."

Unity is the theme of this conference at which the nation's most experienced foreign traders and businessmen are daily conferring over problems altogether new in their experience.

There is a note of hope and confidence here among the experts on the conference program that somehow soon the "American way" will find a way of salvaging its business. Time and again speakers refer to the essential need of unity among the Americas. Some of them include Canada in this Hemispheric unity. All are looking to the Havana Conference for some gleam of definitive action.

Would Risk Credit

Of course, the main obstacle to definite action, as Mr. Noble pointed out here, is the urgent need of cold cash, financial stability, for the Latin Americas. Because they do not have the cash but do have the raw materials, they offer a "perfect set-up" to a dictator nation with its barter methods, Mr. Noble declared.

To meet this need for financial stability in South America Mr. Noble said that while "it is a downright serious matter to chip in several hundreds of millions of dollars on such a risk, not to do so might be an even greater gamble with the possibilities of an existence under the blessings of a totalitarian-dominated civilization."

He seemed to advocate the risk. At least it is worth "serious thought," he said.

The Undersecretary of Commerce explained a new important factor was now at work to develop more fully Latin American resources, the Inter-American Development Commission of which he is Chairman. This Commission, he said, had the task of (1) exploring and developing the mineral resources of Latin America; (2) cultivating and marketing agricultural and forest products; (3) expanding and improving industrial plants. It is composed of three Latin Americans and two citizens of the United States.

The work of the Commission will eventually raise the standard of living of South America, the speaker said. He referred to shipments between the Latin American countries and referred to Brazilian textile exports to Argentina, and also other manufactured articles to Paraguay and Bolivia.

Meeting European Competition

The speaker said that the question of selling factory equipment from the United States to Latin America was a difficult question, because that might mean stiff competition for this nation's manufacturers. However, Mr. Noble argued, a South American who wants factory machinery, if refused in the United States, will "shop around" and find an eager manufacturer in Europe. How much better, he said, for the United States to make the original purchase since the competition with the manufactured product would develop any way.

Wilbert Ward, Assistant Vice-President of The National City Bank of New York, addressed the banking session of the convention on the technical difficulties of banking under war conditions.

His speech indicated annoyance at certain sections of the United States Neutrality Act and the difficulties of interpreting "freezing" of the credits of over-run European nations, such as Norway, the Netherlands, France. He said these nations were finding ways to avoid the "freezing" process.

Mr. Ward favored "normal extension of credit to belligerent nationals in current commercial transactions" by United States merchants, and said he hoped they would be permitted to continue such credit extensions.

The speaker asked "for the outright repeal of the transfer of title and combat zone provisions of the Neutrality Act, which impose so heavy a burden on our merchant marine and our export trade, with no compensating protection to our peace and security."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 (AP)—The United States probably will have to embrace to some degree "a policy of barter or compensation trade" pending the restoration of normal ecoonmic processes after the war era, Joseph C. Rovensky, international financial authority, told the National Foreign Trade Council convention yesterday.

At the same time, he said, this country might maintain "in so far as possible the continuance of reciprocal trade agreements where the position of the other countries permits a free interchange of goods on a multilateral basis."

Mr. Rovensky, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York and President of the Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade, said Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade policy was "sound in conception under normal conditions and has been ably administered despite the extreme difficulties which have arisen to impede its practical operation.

"Once the conflicts throughout the world have subsided, it is to be hoped that his policy will receive broader recognition and more general application by other countries.

"It is entirely probable, however, that before this happens a period will intervene when, in order to keep our foreign trade going, we . . . shall also adopt trading practices born of expediency and necessity and outside the realm of free trade principles, and that we shall, because our own national welfare is also greatly involved, lend our assistance and co-operation to those countries which play the game squarely with us."

The tremendous store of gold held by the United States came into consideration, Prof. George W. Dowrie of Stanford University, expressing the belief that the value of this gold almost certainly would depreciate if the totalitarian powers control world trade after the wars.

He believed they would establish some new medium of international exchange, since they lack sufficient gold.

John R. Thompson Reports Cut in Loss This Year

CHICAGO (AP)—John R. Thompson reported during the period from January 1 to June 14 a loss of $66,290, after non-recurring credits and expenses in connection with lease adjustments, as compared with $148,585 in the corresponding period a year ago.

The company stated that although four restaurants were closed during the past 24 weeks, sales were only $12,044 less than last year, or $5,108,362 during the 1939 period as compared with $5,096,318 in the like 1940 period.

The company operates restaurants in Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Memphis, and various other cities.

This Changing World

Dr. Funk's Suggestion—Another Nazi Jibe at 'Uselessness' of American Gold Is Accompanied by a Piece of Advice—What the Advice Would Mean

By H. B. Elliston

There's a mixture of guile and fuzziness in the latest effusion on gold from Berlin. It comes from Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of Economics. He starts out with the usual jibe about American gold, which, he says, "at present is useless," and then offers a little advice on how to put it to some use. The suggestion is that Americans must "revaluate the dollar."

To begin with, American gold isn't "useless." The metal still furnishes the base for the country's monetary system. Some of it is surplus, perhaps as much as ten billions of dollars, and even some of this surplus will flow back to Europe in the post-war repatriation of refugee capital which Europeans are keeping in America. Now that's quite different from saying that the stuff is altogether useless.

The obvious way for the entire gold to flow into use is by the enlargement of our money in circulation. But, by a paradox, it would be wiser to let the surplus gold remain useless than to have it so used. To explain: money in circulation (i. e., cash in your pocket and deposits in your bank) is greater than it was in 1929. Employment isn't. The reason is that more money is kept idle. Now suppose that gold were somehow pushed into circulation. Immediately there would be a rush to spend the relatively idle money along with the new money. Such a situation is called a flight from cash to things, and brings on the condition called inflation, or rapidly rising prices. For things have to be made, services have to be supplied, and the rush to spend would be too great for factories and supplies to handle. So the money would begin to lose value (or, to put the same thought in a different way, goods and services would begin to go up) by buyer competition for those goods and services.

Accordingly, as I say, there's more to fear in the surplus gold being used than in the uselessness of that surplus.

Dr. Funk couldn't give this method as a way to use American gold because any such recommendation would have spoiled the theory about the 100 per cent uselessness of American gold. Instead he advises a "revaluation of the dollar." This would have the effect, says the Minister, of pushing the gold out of the country, where, presumably, it could be used with less monetary damage than if it were pushed into internal circulation. Dr. Funk, in talking about "revaluation of the dollar," means of course that the Treasury should change the relation between gold and the dollar.

At present this relation is provisionally established at $35 an ounce, to which level it was raised in January, 1934, from the pre-Roosevelt level of $20.67. Does Dr. Funk mean another revaluation up or a revaluation down? It isn't said in the message from Berlin. However, neither course would bring the surplus gold into use by sending it out of the country.

An upward revaluation of the gold would merely add to America's stock of surplus gold. For with this bait, more mines would come into production. And more private hoards, as well, would start to disgorge their content. No, Dr. Funk must mean a downward revaluation, or a cut in the $35 price. Such a suggestion sounds as if it would repel gold. Why shouldn't the flow go into reverse, as Dr. Funk suggests, if the United States offered, say, only half the $35 an ounce for gold?

Well, it wouldn't. The British, who have become by far the main senders of gold to America, would keep on sending gold. In wartime it's more convenient to round up the metal than to make goods for sale to America, even if goods were as acceptable as gold, which they aren't. Reduction in the price of gold, certainly, would lessen the flow of gold to America. More gold would have to be collected for the same amount of dollars, mine output would be damped down, and in the Orient the people would go back to the habit of keeping their gold in hoards.

However, the effect of putting down the price of gold wouldn't be limited in America to a lessening of the gold flow. There's the internal structure of American commodity prices to consider. The effect of gold on commodity prices has been exaggerated, it is true, but there is some effect. When gold was put up from $20.67 to $35, it was hoped that commodity prices would go up pro rata. And there was some advance on the heels of the revaluation. So there would doubtless be some reduction in commodity prices as the aftermath of a downward revaluation of gold. It's not likely that American producers, in the present depressed conditions of commodity prices, would willingly invite any such further depression.

The Funk suggestion wasn't, of course, made out of altruism. Nazis aren't anxious to help in the solution of the gold problem. Nor are they concerned selfishly in seeing the gold flow back to Europe, since they are divorced from American markets, whether for gold or goods. Dr. Funk doubtless thought he was helping in the prosecution of the war with Britain. A reduction in the price of gold would help the Nazis solely because it would handicap the British.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational lowest-priced Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit, 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. N-24, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with a leading concern. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Etchings, Religious Boxes. Good Profits. Extra Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-42, Fitchburg, Mass.

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for $1 up. 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 354 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

SELL Christmas Cards. New "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c. Outstanding value, appeal. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. S-1, Boston, Mass.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profits. FREE SAMPLES. Also unequalled 51 Christmas Card Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-214, Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and big commission earnings selling sensational new NYLON HOSIERY with famous long-wearing, Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery. Write fully for sample stocking. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. K-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

5th Ave., 1150 (96th) N. Y. C. 6, 8, 9 ROOM suites; magnificent park views; open fireplaces, spacious layouts; from $1,750. Premises or Duff & Conger, 1142 Madison Ave. BUtterfield 8-1200.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LATIMER HILL in The Berkshires—For rent on shore of lake, camp; 4 rooms, large screened porch, good housekeeping facilities; meals if desired; boating, fishing, swimming; reasonable rates. Latimer Hill, East Otis, Mass.

VERMONT HILLS, near Woodstock — Small camp cottage; 2 good beds, 1 camp, plumbing, $75 for August; references. P. O. 297, Stonington, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H. Rest, recreation; $16-18. For pamphlet write above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York Regent 4-2290

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CHURCH ORGAN, Austin, 2 Manual, excellent condition. Complete $400. COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS BETTER MADE FUR COATS
Guaranteed Savings—Furs of Every Description—Budget Plan Available—Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES F. MORRIS, 328 7th Ave., Corner 29th St., N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4047.

FURS W. DAVIDSON 175 Tremont Street, Boston
Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling

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465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

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APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder; rates from $21.00. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs., Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C. (58th St., near Sutton Place)—Newly decorated room, private home; cross ventilation, semi-private bath. Plaza 8-2280.

N. Y. C., 255-108th (B'way) (10-A)—Corner, high, airy, river view, twin beds, running water, single, private bath; $6.00.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms and small apartments; bathing; sun-deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS woman with experience in bank and real estate work in settlement of sales, loans, including FHA types and foreclosures; also secretarial experience. Box 501, 1851 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

COMPANION-SECRETARY to lady; thorough understanding household supervision, traveling; excellent background. Write Box M-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL—Picturesque six acres near Rumson, fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food, private baths; restricted; $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER RENTALS

FOR RENT for balance of season, beautiful camp on Squam Lake, N. H., 9 bedrooms, 4 baths, 2 fireplaces; sandy beach, pine woods. Write Box 52, Center Harbor, N. H., or telephone Center Harbor 35, Ring 2.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

HELEN CRAFTS STUDIO
VOICE PRODUCTION — COACHING
50 West 56th St., N. Y. C. — CO. 5-6887

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, chokers. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Senate Votes More Unemployment Pay For Rail Workers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate approved larger unemployment benefits for railroad workers today in accepting a number of amendments to the 1938 Act establishing a Federal system of railroad unemployment insurance.

The amendments which will affect nearly 1,000,000 railroad workers, were approved after the chamber rejected a substitute sponsored by Senator Gurney (R) of South Dakota and other Republicans. This sought to increase unemployment benefits slightly while reducing unemployment taxes upon railroads when the insurance reserve reached specified levels.

Asserting that a $150,000,000 reserve fund already had been accumulated, Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York urged the Senate to increase unemployment benefits for railroad workers under the Act of 1938.

The New Yorker sought Senate approval of numerous amendments to the railroad act previously approved by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Senator Wagner contended that average weekly payments of $7 to unemployed railroad workers under the federal act were "inadequate" and below an average of $10 weekly for state unemployment programs.

"These additional benefits can be provided without one cent of additional taxes on the railroads," he added.

The present 3 per cent pay roll tax on carriers, he said, provided about $60,000,000 annually and he added that only $16,000,000 had been spent last year for unemployment benefits.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone.

POST WANTED

YOUNG LADY, B. A. and London secretarial training; desires post; experienced English and French shorthand and used to responsibility; can drive car. Box W-723, BCM/CSM, London.

TAILORING

ARTHUR JUKES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
11, Warton Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne

TO LET

NORTHUMBERLAND — Part country house (furnished); 3 bed, 2 sittingrooms; lovely garden; ideal for children; fishing; oil cooking; village 15 minutes walk. MRS. GREY, Millfield Hill, Millfield. Tel. Millfield 217.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Modern, comfortable, peaceful, delightful Shropshire border country; near Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS ROAD EAST
There is Peace and Comfort awaiting you at this modern establishment. Tel. 2752. Apply P. H. BENN.

BOURNEMOUTH BURNBRAE
(NEAR)
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ENGLAND

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Daily Features Page

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Aid to the Weary

Ashington, Northumberland, England

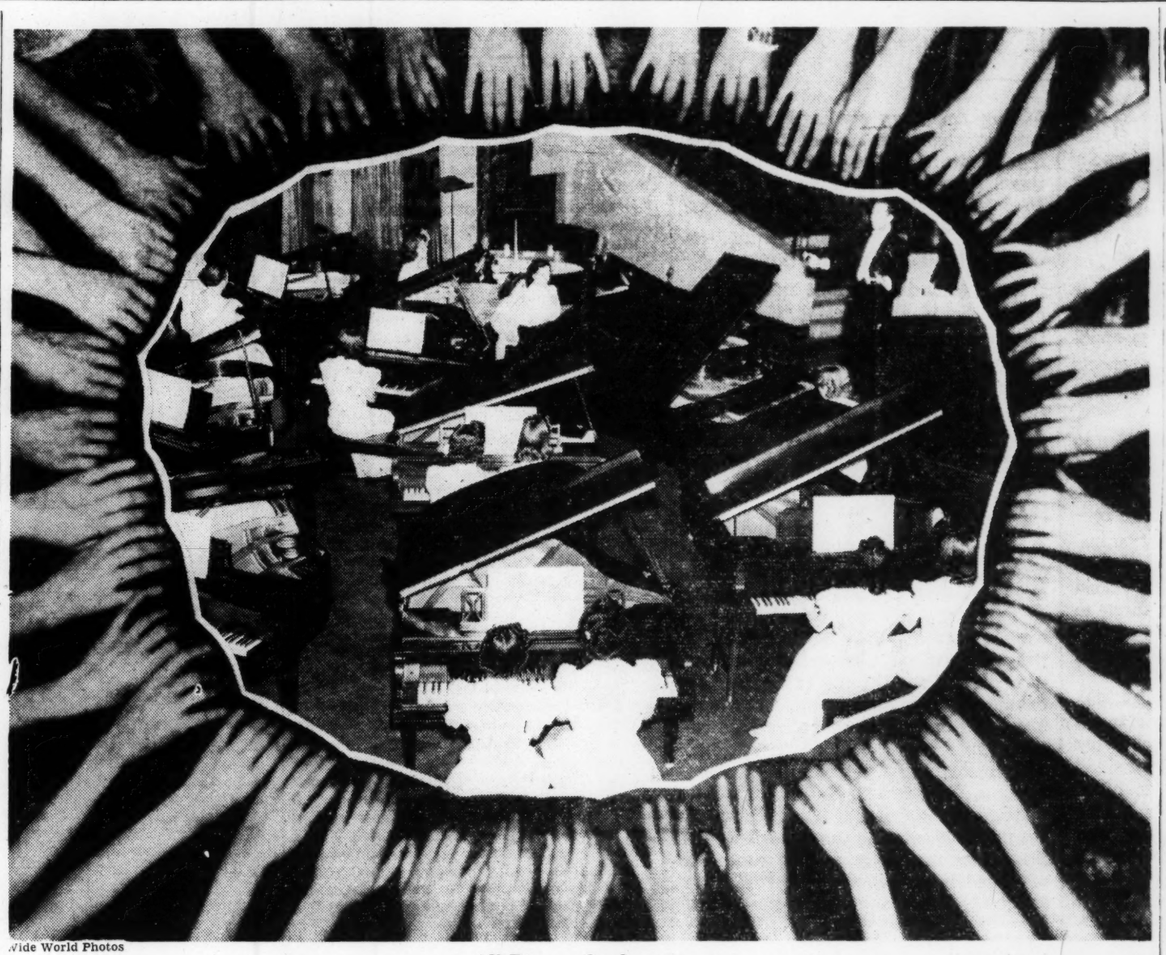
When a country has a loved king celebrating a jubilee, something is usually done to mark the event. Cities, towns, and little villages all want to give something to somebody to show their happiness. For example, in the tiny county of Rutlandshire the Silver Jubilee of King George V was marked in a singularly happy way. In that small county there stands a village and a hamlet about two miles apart and the road that runs between is a very picturesque one. But there was not a single resting place where one could sit and gaze on the surrounding beauty—until the Jubilee celebration. Now a substantial seat of weathered oak, set in a concrete bed—the gift of the villages themselves—stands by the road facing a part of the beautiful Catmose valley.

Again, in a village on the moors in Northumberland, where piercing winds sweep from the hills, there was no shelter for the folk waiting for the rare, undependable buses. But a thoughtful man, wishing to mark the happy Coronation of King George and Queen Elizabeth, had a shelter erected at the spot where travelers wait for the bus, and what a boon it has been, especially during the winter when buses are often delayed by the severe weather.

Where Would You Find—

1. A wallaby?
2. The four states that bound Texas?
3. The birthplace of Warren G. Harding?
4. Mount Hekla?
5. The East Room?
6. St. Ives?
7. The Neosho River?
8. The largest city in Ohio?
9. The Pamir?
10. A baseball team known as the "Pirates?"

(Answers appear on this page)



Wide World Photos

All-Piano Orchestra

The Philadelphia Piano Orchestra, here assembled for a concert appearance, is believed to be the only organization of its kind in the world. The keyboard group is made up of 22 talented girl pianists who play at 12 pianos, Carle Knisley is the founder, conductor, and arranger of this unique orchestra.

A Verse for Today . . .

And wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times, and strength of salvation.—Isa. 33:6.

Brevities

Grit: Dad may not be able to appraise the worth of a college career, but he can tell you the cost.

Chicago Daily News: A wet summer is to the manufacturer of garden hose as June in January is to the coal dealer.

Footnotes to History

A Free Republic Founded by Pirates

On the shores of Madagascar, a pirate captain built a socialistic state in the days when monarchy prevailed. Captain Misson, born in France a little before 1700, was the man. At 15 he went to sea, meeting in Rome a priest, Carioccioli, whose general views were not too strictly catholic. They became fast friends, and Carioccioli shed his robes to be Misson's shipmate.

When a sea fight claimed the lives of their officers, Carioccioli harangued the crew on atheism and communism. He won them into making the deck of the Victoire their own marine community, and electing Misson their leader.

Piracy looked good to them. But Misson was a gentleman freebooter, plundering only when it seemed necessary. Instead of the black gonfalon, he flew a white ensign enscribed "For God and Liberty." Profanity and the excessive use of liquor he strictly forbade.

The buccaneers eventually anchored off Madagascar. Here Misson established a colony called Libertatia. No property or money was individually owned. Everything became part of the commonweal. And Captain Misson was chosen Lord Conservator.

Unfortunately a native attack finally forced them to sea, and their vessel was lost in a hurricane.

—Joseph A. Moore

Daily Quotation

INITIATIVE is doing the right thing without being told.
—Hubbard.

Odds and Ends

Synthetic Woolens

Added to synthetic wools made from casein, corn, and soybeans is a nylon yarn resembling wool.

Tin Imports

More than 75 per cent of the United States' tin supplies come from the Straits Settlements.

Little Chauncey

"Business isn't so good, but it's looking up."

In Lighter Vein

Air Conditioned

Wife: "Didn't you say it was very warm at the baseball game, Henry?"

Henry: "Yes, dear. I did."

"I don't understand that, this newspapers says that fans filled most of the seats."

Of Course

Two Chicago women, visiting New Orleans, saw their first Spanish moss. They could not imagine what it was. They pulled some off the trees and discussed it at length and finally one concluded the conversation by saying:

"It must be some of that Mardi Gras we've read about."

Information

A painter who lived in Great Britain,
Interrupted two girls with their knitain.
He said with a sigh,
"That park bench—well, I
Just painted it right where you're sitain."

—Toronto Globe

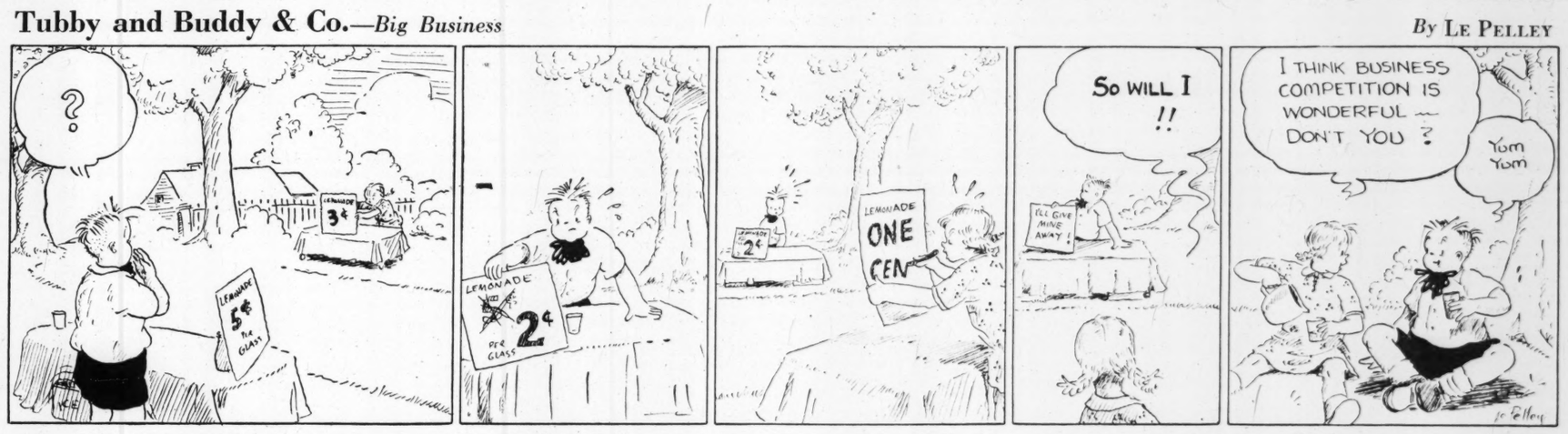
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. One of the smaller kangaroos frequenting the forests and brush of Australia.
2. New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana.
3. Corsica, Ohio; Nov. 2, 1865.
4. A volcano in Iceland; 5,110 feet.
5. The White House, Washington, D. C.; contains 12 low relief panels by Piccarilli Brothers depicting subjects from Aesop fables, and the grand piano has decorations in gold leaf representing the five typical American Music Forms.
6. A delightful old town in Cornwall, England.
7. It rises in Morris County, Kansas, and empties into the Arkansas River in Oklahoma; 460 miles long.
8. Cleveland, with a population of 900,429. (1930)
9. A table-land in central Asia; elevation 11,000 to 25,000 feet.
10. The Pittsburgh Nationals.

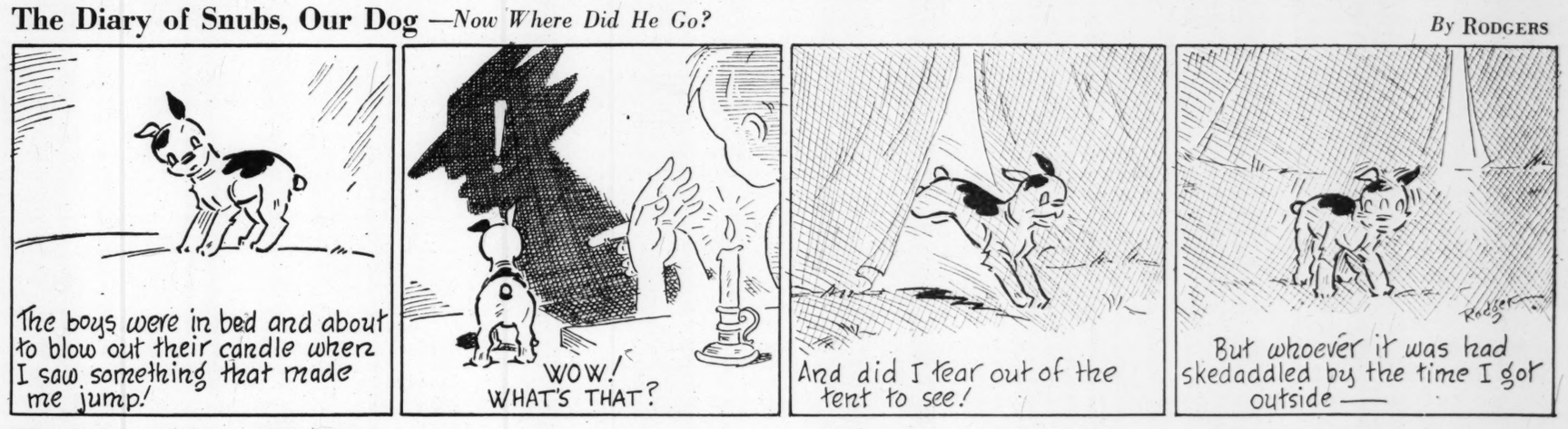
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Big Business*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Now Where Did He Go?*

By Rodgers


The boys were in bed and about to blow out their candle when I saw something that made me jump!
WOW! WHAT'S THAT?
And did I tear out of the tent to see!
But whoever it was had skedaddled by the time I got outside —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Still in the Dark*

By The Hagers

AS I STEPPED OUT MY MAIL TO GET, A DUCK PHOTOGRAPHER I MET.
"SOME PHOTOGRAPHS I'VE COME TO TAKE," OF LECTURER MATILDA DRAKE.
SHE'LL MAKE A SPEECH. YOU'VE HEARD, NO DOUBT." I WHISPERED, "YES. WHAT'S IT ABOUT?"
MATILDA HEARD. "MY ELOQUENCE WILL COST YOU, WADDLES, FIFTY CENTS."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Hasten the Training

American public sentiment, under pressure of world events, has accepted with remarkable rapidity the necessity of compulsory military training as a safeguard for national defense. The Burke-Wadsworth Bill to this end is about to be taken up for debate in the Senate, and while an outspoken opposition may be expected, the prospects for its early passage are considered high.

Possibly the most cogent objection to the present content of the bill is one which by a simple amendment of the measure could be turned so as to contribute actually to a speedier organization and training of the reserve defense force. This criticism is the one voiced by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg to the effect that the possibilities of voluntary enlistment should be exhausted before conscription is resorted to.

Mr. Vandenberg believes that 1,000,000 youths would volunteer for training if the War Department would try one-year voluntary enlistments instead of the three-year terms now required for the Regular Army. It would not be practical to combine one-year and three-year enlistments in the same military units; but since the training period envisaged under the Burke-Wadsworth bill is to be twelve months, volunteers for this training ought to be at least as acceptable as drafted men.

There is no reason for any delay in holding the registration of manpower contemplated in the draft act. This should be carried through as rapidly as possible. But it should not be necessary thereafter to wait several weeks while the registrants are being classified and their numbers drawn before the first trainees can be called to the colors. There will be several millions of active service age, without dependents and not needed indispensably by agriculture or industry. Is it not reasonable to pick, say, the intended first call of 400,000 from that group by their own choice, rather than by chance? Surely there are many thousands who would be willing, if asked, to be mustered in for the one-year training period immediately without waiting for the lottery of the draft.

So why not add one simple question to the list of questions to be asked of the registrants in the national enrollment? It would be essentially this: "Instead of waiting for your number to be called, are you willing to be called immediately, or within thirty days, to enter a one-year term of military training?" The query would be addressed to those between 18 and 45 without dependents.

By this simple inquiry the draft registration could be turned into the greatest recruiting canvass ever carried out at one time in the United States. There need be no pressure, and there should later be no reflection on those who for their own reasons waited to be called, but there is every reason to believe there would be a great response. A great first class would be set up of those willing to be called at once, and while these thousands or hundreds of thousands were being put in training the machinery could be set up for the routine of calling others when the voluntary list had been exhausted.

This proposal should not be allowed to interfere for one minute with the preparation of the draft machinery, but it ought in practice to serve to set the defense training program into operation more speedily and more smoothly. Is it not worth considering?

The Esplanade Concerts

Although Bostonians are proud of this year's Esplanade Concerts and grateful for them, the season ended with a $3,600 deficit; the final concert, attended by 35,000 persons and marked by a special appeal for funds, yielded roughly 2½ cents a person.

Those who attend think little of spending 25 cents for a movie or a nickel for an ice cream cone. Had each given a dime for each concert he attended, receipts would have been ample. Nevertheless, it is not too late; an envelope enclosing a contribution marked "Esplanade Concert Fund" and addressed to the Merchants National Bank, 28 State Street, will help to start next year's season free of debt.

The management was perhaps a bit too modest. If feasible, there should be much more advance publicity; contribution boxes should be painted white, perhaps lighted, and distributed more plentifully. Such encouragement might help crystallize thought into action.

The concerts, like those of Grant Park, Chicago, and elsewhere, are one of the richer, finer expressions of unfolding American civilization. In this period, when men are realizing how much culture and civilization mean to them, Americans have especial cause to express gratitude for their blessings.

Cool-Headed Sweden

Courage and sense still stand shoulder to shoulder in Sweden, if we read the Swedish Premier's latest utterance aright.

Premier Hansson was faced with suggestions by Naziism's Dr. Rosenberg that Sweden become part of that "unity" imposed on Europe by Reichsführer Hitler. The Swedish Premier rejected the proposal.

With Nazis in Denmark and Norway, Premier Hansson's decision obviously bespeaks courage; a courage, however, that permits common sense to operate. After all, Russia has become something of a Baltic Power in the last several months. Russia has naval ambitions. Russia has moved in behalf of purely Russian interest whenever German gains have seemed to threaten Russia's position in Europe, and incidentally at moments when German hands were full with other matters. Russia would hardly wish to see its move into the three small Baltic States countered by a Nazi conquest of Sweden, however "peaceful" that conquest. Sweden controls the entire opposite coastline of the Baltic Sea.

There are distinctly two Powers in the Baltic today. However vaguely friendly may be the relationships of Germany and Russia as these concern other areas, they have been transparently competitive in the Baltic region.

Stability Begins at the Top

Women's hats have often inspired humor, practically never hope. But this year, in a world where so many things are shaky, an exhibition of women's hats in New York brings into the news the Millinery Stabilization Commission. That alone is a service. When you see pictures of some of the 1940 hats you may decide that the Stabilization Commission will have little time left over for stabilizing anything else.

Still the fact remains that a need has been provided for. If the Commission lives up to its name in its own field, many will feel like drafting it for service in world affairs only slightly less important and less delicate than balancing those objects that the male observer tries to believe are hats.

Parole Pays Oregon

Oregon has discovered that a well-ordered parole system pays dividends—not only in savings to the taxpayer but in restoring many prisoners to useful lives.

This was not always the case. In 1938 a special Commission, appointed to study parole conditions, found many practices baneful to satisfactory administration of parole. Power to parole was lodged with the Governor alone; the parole board was comprised of busy executives, serving without pay, who devoted only part time to the work; the supervision of parolees was inadequate; the sentencing system was wrong; and eligibility for parole was limited by statutes. Acting upon the recommendations of the Commission, the Legislature last year adopted new parole laws which eliminated many of the former evils.

A recent report of Oregon's parole board discloses that during the first year under the new laws 815 cases have been studied and 329 paroles granted. That this means a saving to the taxpayers of the State is indicated by the fact that it costs, on the average, about $50 a year to provide parole supervision while to maintain an inmate in prison costs about $450 annually.

The mere release of prisoners is not alone significant, however. Possibly more important than the savings to taxpayers is the fact that the parole board was able to find jobs for most of the men released. A job, with an opportunity to earn an honest living, plus a suitable home, is essential if parole is to work. But the availability of jobs naturally depends largely upon the restoration of confidence to the business world.

States which have yet to install parole machinery or have need of improving their present organization, may profit from the example of Oregon which appears well on the way to join the select circle of seven or eight States with really fine parole systems.

A red light penetrates fog better than lights of other colors, a research note says. And danger signals are too frequently the only lights that mankind heeds on its road through the mists of individual or national selfishness.

Our Readers Say—

After Twenty Years of Pacifist Education

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor recently stated editorially:

> "One of the less comprehensible and less admirable phases of American attitudes toward events abroad during this war is the fact that thousands in the United States appear consciously to have steeled themselves against any appeals of sympathy, against any distinctions between right and wrong, against any response not based on cold self-interest regardless of what may happen to the rest of the world and civilization."

Most of us would now agree, indeed, that this is a "less admirable" phase of American opinion; but it is hardly to be said that it is "less comprehensible." On the contrary, the fact is that it is the obviously direct and inevitable result of twenty years of false "pacifist" education ostensibly aimed at building up a national armor against "war propaganda." This false doctrine—which unconsciously did the work of a "fifth column" better than thousands of enemy aliens could do it—was the result of the stupid disillusionment of our most idealistic and high-thinking people with the aftermath of the World War. They had been led to expect a Utopia out of that conflict, and when one did not immediately appear they began to shout loudly about the "evils of Versailles" and the futility of American entry into the struggle.

Naturally, this type of thinking was most pronounced in our idealistic institutions. I recall that in the small and picturesquely slow Middle Western college which I attended there were two excellent professors in the humanities departments who (by virtue of their comparative independence of thought) had a larger influence upon the students than many others of the faculty; yet it was these same two who were most caught in the current of intellectual disillusionment over the first war, and who therefore kept emphasizing repeatedly to their classes the need for consciously steeling themselves against any appeals for sympathy in case of another European war.

In the writer's opinion, it is imperative that we be awake to these mental currents operating in our midst, in order that we may now revise our thinking to accord more exactly with reality. JOHN V. WATSON

Meddybemps, Maine.

A Planetarium for Boston?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In answer to the question asked editorially in your columns "A Planetarium for Boston?" may I ask in reply, "Has Boston no slums?"

Would it not be possible to spend the George Robert White bequest in the clearing of certain slum areas and the building of a unit of low-cost housing, for rental to the lowest-income groups? Would not such rental be sufficient to pay upkeep and taxation on such a unit, so that only the original building cost need be paid by the fund, according to the clause in Mr. White's will?

In defense of this idea, does it not seem evident that such a housing project would improve the lives, the health, morals, and heart of hundreds of Boston's citizens? Does not a city consist far more of these lives than of public buildings, no matter how impressive, pleasant, or even educational they may be? MRS. YALE C. MAXON

Kanazawa, Japan

Editor's Note: The George Robert White will specifies that funds can be used only for purposes that improve the city, and that none can be used for maintenance of such projects when completed. The problem lies in finding uses which would not entail additional upkeep expense for the city, already in stringent fiscal circumstances. A housing project would be subject to deficits which the city would be forced to meet.

Liberty—With Helmet and Sword

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note that our Statue of "Liberty" on the Capitol at Washington wears a helmet and carries a big sword, while our beautiful French Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor is not armed!

Today as I pondered this difference, a big poster reached me in broadside capitals:

LIBERTY NOT A HERITAGE,
BUT A FRESH CONQUEST
FOR EACH GENERATION

Is this a discovery that we must fight for liberty? If so, our school and college teachers should blush to realize their omission for over 100 years to implant this great central truth. RICHARD WELLING,

U. S. N. Fleet Naval Reserve,
Chairman, Natl. Self Government Committee
New York

Assistance

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We in America must make democracy meaningful to all our people. We should be strong and unafraid. But if we actually engage in the present one of Europe's recurring wars, we may well lose our most cherished possession, our Christian democracy. Modern warfare unfortunately is total war and calls for totalitarian methods. In any case, as in 1919, we cannot now reconstruct Europe and make it over in our own image, however much we so desire.

It is by no means inevitable or necessary that the United States take a military part in Europe's tragic madness. It is altogether desirable that we give Christian and humanitarian assistance.

BOYD CARLISLE SHAFER

Menomonie, Wis.

Conscription and Defense

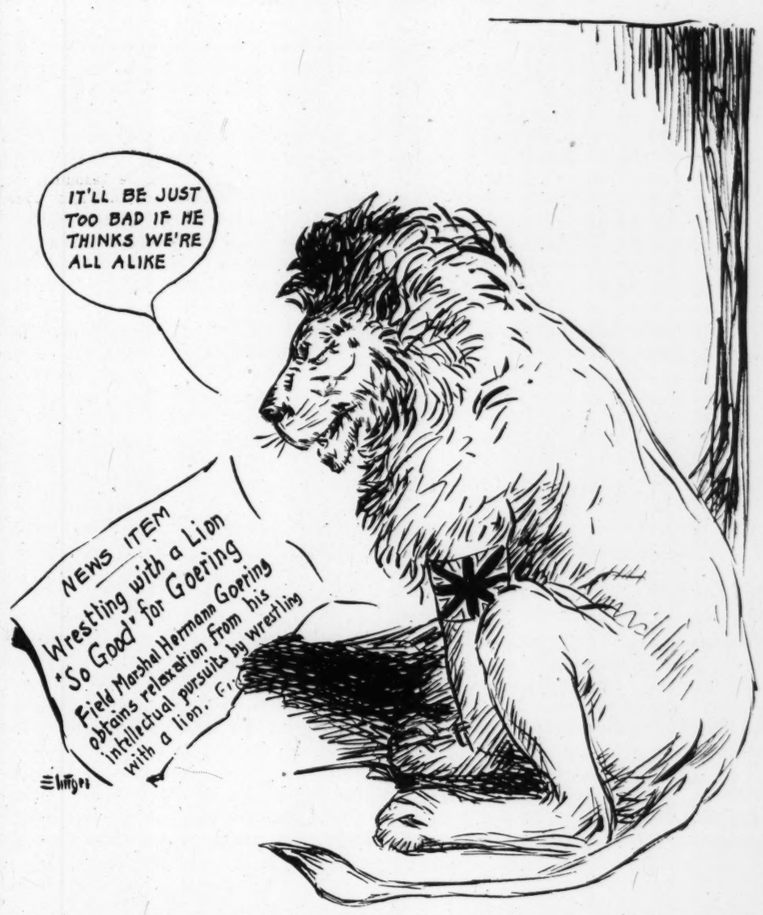
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Everybody wants to defend this country and everybody wants to work. Why do we need conscription of labor with 10,000,000 people out of work? Giving people jobs would make conscription unnecessary—it would also be our best national defense.

Randolph, Mass. CHARLES W. ROBBINS

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

There Is a Difference


IT'LL BE JUST TOO BAD IF HE THINKS WE'RE ALL ALIKE
NEWS ITEM
Wrestling with a Lion 'So Good' for Goering
Field Marshal Hermann Goering obtains relaxation from his intellectual pursuits by wrestling with a lion.

A British Airman's Last Letter to His Mother

Among the personal belongings of a young R. A. F. pilot in a Bomber Squadron, who was recently reported "Missing, believed killed," was a letter to his mother—to be sent to her if he were killed.

"This letter was perhaps the most amazing one I have ever read; simple and direct in its wording but splendid and uplifting in its outlook," says the pilot's commander.

"I sent the letter to the bereaved mother, and asked her whether I might publish it anonymously, as I feel its contents may bring comfort to other mothers. I hope this letter may be read by the greatest possible number of our countrymen at home and abroad."

Dearest Mother: Though I feel no premonition at all, events are moving rapidly, and I have instructed that this letter be forwarded to you should I fail to return from one of the raids which we shall shortly be called upon to undertake. You must hope on for a month, but at the end of that time you must accept the fact that I have handed my task over to the extremely capable hands of my comrades of the Royal Air Force, as so many splendid fellows have already done.

First, it will comfort you to know that my role in this war has been of the greatest importance. Our patrols far out over the North Sea have helped to keep the trade routes clear for our convoys and supply ships, and on one occasion our information was instrumental in saving the lives of the men in a crippled lighthouse relief ship. Though it will be difficult for you, you will disappoint me if you do not at least try to accept the facts dispassionately, for I shall have done my duty to the utmost of my ability. No man can do more, and no one calling himself a man could do less.

I have always admired your amazing courage in the face of continual setbacks; in the way you have given me as good an education and background as anyone in the country; and always kept up appearances without ever losing faith in the future. My death would not mean that your struggle has been in vain. Far from it. It means that your sacrifice is as great as mine. Those who serve England must expect nothing from her; we debase ourselves if we regard our country as merely a place in which to eat and sleep. . . .

We are faced with the greatest organized challenge to Christianity and civilization that the world has ever seen, and I count myself lucky and honored to be the right age and fully trained to throw my full weight into the scale. For this I have to thank you. Yet there is more work for you to do. The home front will still have to stand united for years after the war is won. . . .

You must not grieve for me, for if you really believe in religion and all that it entails that would be hypocrisy. I have no fear of death; only a queer elation. . . . I would have it no other way. The universe is so vast and so ageless that the life of one man can only be justified by the measure of his sacrifice. We are sent to this world to acquire a personality and a character to take with us that can never be taken from us. Those who just eat and sleep, prosper and procreate, are no better than animals if all their lives they are at peace. . . .

I count myself fortunate in that I have seen the whole country and known men of every calling. But with the final test of war I consider my character fully developed. Thus at my early age my earthly mission is already fulfilled and I am prepared to die with just one regret, and one only—that I could not devote myself to making your declining years more happy by being with you; but you will live in peace and freedom and I shall have directly contributed to that, so here again my life will not have been in vain.

Your loving Son, ———

—*The Times*, London

Religious Equality From Another Angle

(A "Guest Editorial" in the Palo Alto, Calif., Times)

All persons who believe in religious equality in America should protest the President's appointment of Myron C. Taylor as Ambassador to the Vatican. The President says that Mr. Taylor is only his personal representative "with the rank of Ambassador for social purposes." However, Mr. Taylor is listed in the Vatican register along with the other Ambassadors; he has set up an elaborate Embassy in Rome; he was instructed to report not to Mr. Roosevelt, but to this government; the "Savior's Call," a Roman Catholic periodical, claims that he is an Ambassador "in fact, if not in name"; and the latest edition of "Who's Who" gives him that title.

The easy-going American may ask, why not? The Pope is a very powerful factor in world peace; he is the head of a small State; these are no times for religious bigotry. But the wise man answers, No. The President should recall Mr. Taylor, or else make plain to the Vatican that he is not in any sense of the word, social or otherwise, an Ambassador. For these reasons:

1. The appointment is irregular. If the President wants such an Ambassador, he should submit Mr. Taylor's name to the Senate.

2. There is no more reason why there should be an Ambassador at the Vatican than there is that there should be one at Lambeth Palace, or in Mecca.

3. There is no reason to believe that the Pope is a great champion of World Peace. When, since the Council of Trent, has the papacy shown itself peculiarly interested in peace, unless the peace was going to further the temporal ambitions of the Holy See? There was recently a war in Spain. Spain is the most Catholic of countries. Franco is a Catholic general. What did His Holiness do to stop the carnage in that bedeviled country? The President ought to send representatives to the Friends and the Methodists. They are a little more consistent.

4. If Mr. Taylor is not recalled, there is sure to be a revival of religious bitterness in this country the like of which we have never seen. What better fuel does the Ku Klux Klan need?

It is not intolerance that makes us protest this appointment, but only the desire that all churches stand on the same footing in Washington. When the Federal Council wrote about Mr. Taylor to Mr. Roosevelt, after a month it received a reply from an Undersecretary of State. Do you suppose the President would have kept a Papal Legate waiting for a month and then turn him over to an Undersecretary? It is hardly likely. Here is the rub. The Pope now has a private wire to the White House. The rest of us, Baptists, and Episcopalians, and Disciples, are heard when a Secretary thinks it important enough to tell the President that we want to be heard. If Mr. Taylor remains in Rome, religious equality is dead as a door nail.

The Wide Horizon

Challenge to Democracy

By J. Emlyn Williams

LONDON

So sudden and complete has been the temporary catastrophic triumph of Nazi Germany over a great part of Europe that the average Britisher has been roused to facing present-day issues in a manner more fundamental than is his wont.

Mere recriminations of the French, he realizes, lead nowhere, and since he has to face the same foe, the Britisher is anxious to probe to the depths the amazing situation in which an empire with such reserves of material wealth and manpower should have collapsed so suddenly.

Few there are today who do not acknowledge the justification of the historical truth that no empire falls from attacks from without, but from within—that the France which petitioned for peace terms in June, was already grievously weakened before the Nazis' mechanized onslaught.

France, the home of modern democracy, is under a cloud. This may have driven certain people here to an abandonment of the democratic ideal, but for the vast majority it has been a warning of the terrible results which follow the neglect of defects in the democratic system as now operating, and particularly a call to examine dispassionately the failure of that which has passed muster for modern democracy in many countries, besides France.

* * *

In such an illusion of democracy, there has existed side by side a public much given to wrangling, ignorant and incapable of grasping fundamental issues, and far-seeing resourceful and resolute leaders out to prosecute the war with the utmost energy but frustrated by popular apathy.

This conception may still remain in some peoples' thought but actually it has long ceased to exist in Britain. It has been replaced by a keen sense of awakening among the general masses and it is encouraging to note, as proof of a more enlightened democracy working from below upwards, that the most effective moves toward a more dynamic democracy have come from the people themselves.

This was not only true of the impetus which led to the creation of the National Government under Mr. Churchill but also when that Government promised a program of "blood and tears, toil and sweat," the average Britisher showed no dismay, only amazement that his leaders had not issued such a challenge long ago. Earlier, the taxpayers themselves, even though they had to foot the bill, had gone so far as to say that the war budget of £2,000,000,000 was not sufficient.

Rarely, if ever, has the problem of leadership in democracy been so openly discussed among the ordinary people. They do not define it in classroom terms, and it is turned from an academic into a practical problem by the fear lest the system here should contain such defects as in France. The British press has given its readers some valuable and dispassionate analyses of the French situation prior to capitulation and the average man has not been slow to note that these have been summarized as "lack of foresight, fear of responsibility, divided counsel, outmoded military thinking and total inability to understand Nazi Germany's aims and purposes and methods."

* * *

To many people, the situation seems similar to that outlined a century ago in "Sybil, or Two Nations." In this book, Disraeli painted the picture of a Britain of contrasts, of "two nations," separated by great distinction in wealth which had to be brought together. Few people would deny that the earlier failure by the Government to eliminate the insecurity of unemployment and certain obvious social and economic injustices, and the suspicion that some influential politicians still appear to interpret national interest as the preservation of their particular politico-economic outlook and privileges, have been responsible for a large measure of uncertainty in certain sections of the British public.

But since Britain claims to be a democracy the people themselves must ultimately bear responsibility for their choice of leaders and they have it in their own power to change them, if they think fit, through the ordinary parliamentary methods. In fact, the way in which such essential changes will be brought about constitutes a fact of fundamental importance to the future, not only of this country, but democratic institutions everywhere.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..$12.00 — Three months .$3.00
Six months ..$6.00 — One month ...$1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.